THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

Press

NOVEMBER 11, 1961

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

COTTON DEPT.
UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, INC.
313 N 1ST ST.
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

The Lummus **SUPER 88-SAW** Gin

A Modern Classic

THERE ARE MANY ADVANTAGES IN BEING EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL, NOT MERELY BIG AND HEAVY.

The Lummus Super 88-Saw Gin is distinctively different. It incorporates new features designed to obtain the highest production and the most gentle action. Three year's successful experience has firmly established this gin as the leader.

Eighty owners of more than two hundred units, along with numerous tests by unbiased laboratories, have proved this gin does not damage fiber, but improves its quality as compared to other gins.

Capacity tests have proved the Super 88's production of lint is greater per saw than that of any other gin.

Saw life is longer in the Super 88.

These three things are true because THE VELOCITY OF THE SAW TOOTH IN RELATION TO THE VELOCITY OF THE SEED ROLL IS 10 TIMES LESS IN THE SUPER 88 THAN IN CONVENTIONAL GINS. Ask us for proof, or ask our customers. We will gladly furnish you with a list of them.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, U. S. A.

DALLAS · FRESNO · MEMPHIS

Second-class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas

CONTINENTAL
GIN COMPANY
a division of Fulton Industries, Inc.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Cordially invites you to see the revolutionary, record-breaking

CONTINENTAL COMET GINS

in action

Featuring the most efficient and the highest capacity performance in the industry.

Your Continental Representative will be happy to arrange your visit. Call him soon.

VOL. 62 NOV. 11, 1961 NO. 23

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

* * *

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
ALABAMA COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
ARIZONA GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
ARKANSAS-MISSOURI GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
CALIFORNIA COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
THE CAROLINAS GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
GEORGIA COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
LOUISIANA-MISSISSIPPI COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
NEW MEXICO COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
OKLAHOMA COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
TENNESSEE COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
TEXAS COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION

*

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

DAVE McREYNOLDS
Editor

ETHYL SHAPLEY
Assistant Editor

Published by

HAUGHTON PUBLISHING COMPANY

RICHARD HAUGHTON
Chairman of the Board

DICK HAUGHTON, JR.
President and Advertising Manager

GEORGE H. TRAYLOR
Executive Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer

IVAN J. CAMPBELL
Vice-President and Assistant to the President

B. P. RIDGWAY
Vice-President and General Superintendent

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Domestic: 1 year $3; 2 years $5; 3 years $7. Foreign: Latin-American countries $10; all others $15 per year. (Not accepted for "Iron Curtain" countries). Add 2% Sales Tax for Delivery in Texas. All subscriptions cash with order.

Published Every Other Saturday

* * *

EXECUTIVE AND EDITORIAL OFFICES:

3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 26, TEXAS

Phone — Riverside 7-2583

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE (EDITORIAL ONLY)

FRED BAILEY
744 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

OUR COVER STORY:

Gobble, gobble, gobble, everywhere gobble, gobble! These handsome fowl don't seem too concerned that their days are numbered. It won't be too long until they take their place at the center of everyone's attention on Grandma's dining table. Thanksgiving Day is just around the corner, that wonderful time of the year which means a visit to Grandmother's house for many, and a time to look back on a season just passed and giving Thanks to the One that has made this bountiful day possible.

Photo by John Jeter
Dallas, Texas

laugh it off

Little Boy: "We have a new baby at our house."

Neighbor: "That is nice; did the stork bring him?"

Little Boy: "No, he developed from a unicellular amoeba."

• • •

Conversation between two farmers: "Times sure are rough. There ain't any money in milk and eggs any more."

"That's for certain but I can't think of anything else for the cows and hens to do."

• • •

A small boy attending dancing school, was instructed by his mother to say something nice to each young lady as he escorted her back to her seat. He danced with a young girl and took her back to her seat without saying anything to her. Remembering the oversight he went back to her and said, "Mary you sweat less than any little fat girl I ever danced with."

• • •

Didja hear the one about the whale who was so nearsighted that he fell in love with a U. S. submarine and followed it all over the world?

Every time the sub ejected a torpedo the whale would pass out cigars.

• • •

She was eight years old and was permitted to attend a fashionable luncheon on condition that she'd keep quiet and not say a word. She kept her promise and was silent straight through the salad and dessert. As coffee was served, she thought it might be nice to say a little something. So, waiting for a lull in the chatter, she said: "Do you ladies happen to know there is a kind of dog with two rows of buttons on her stummick?"

• • •

A Broadway producer wired a Hollywood actress asking her what her price was for appearing on the Broadway stage.

She replied that her price was $2,500 a week.

He wired her, "Accept $2,500 with pleasure."

She wired back, "$2,500 for acting. Pleasure extra."

• • •

The owner of a circus was being pestered by a clown to engage him and his pet mongoose.

"My partner is very clever," he said, "he can talk, sing and dance—he is positively human."

"If that's the case," exclaimed the circus owner, "why is he on a leash?"

"Because," confessed the clown, "he owes me twenty bucks!"

• • •

"Of course I love you," she said as she took off her shoes. "Yes, we'll be married someday" she said as she took off her stockings. "Sure we'll have the cutest little bungalow" as she wiggled out of her dress.

"Albert, dear, why can't we be married in the spring when the world is full of laughter?" and off came the last of her clothing.

"Albert," she said, "I'm hungry and cold and I want to go to bed. Good night". And she hung up the phone.

• • •

Lulu thinks crossroads are built by bad tempered civil engineers.

MURRAY

FIRST!

THE 80/18 GIN

ANOTHER FIRST FOR MURRAY

The Murray Company, producer and supplier of the world's leading line of quality cotton ginning machinery and the first to incorporate 18" diameter saws into a gin, is proud to add the 80-18 to its family of time-proven units — the 120-Saw Gin available in both the air blast and brush type, and the 90-Saw Gin.

Let a Murray representative show you the many profitable features of these gins. Call or write him today and arrange for a demonstration.

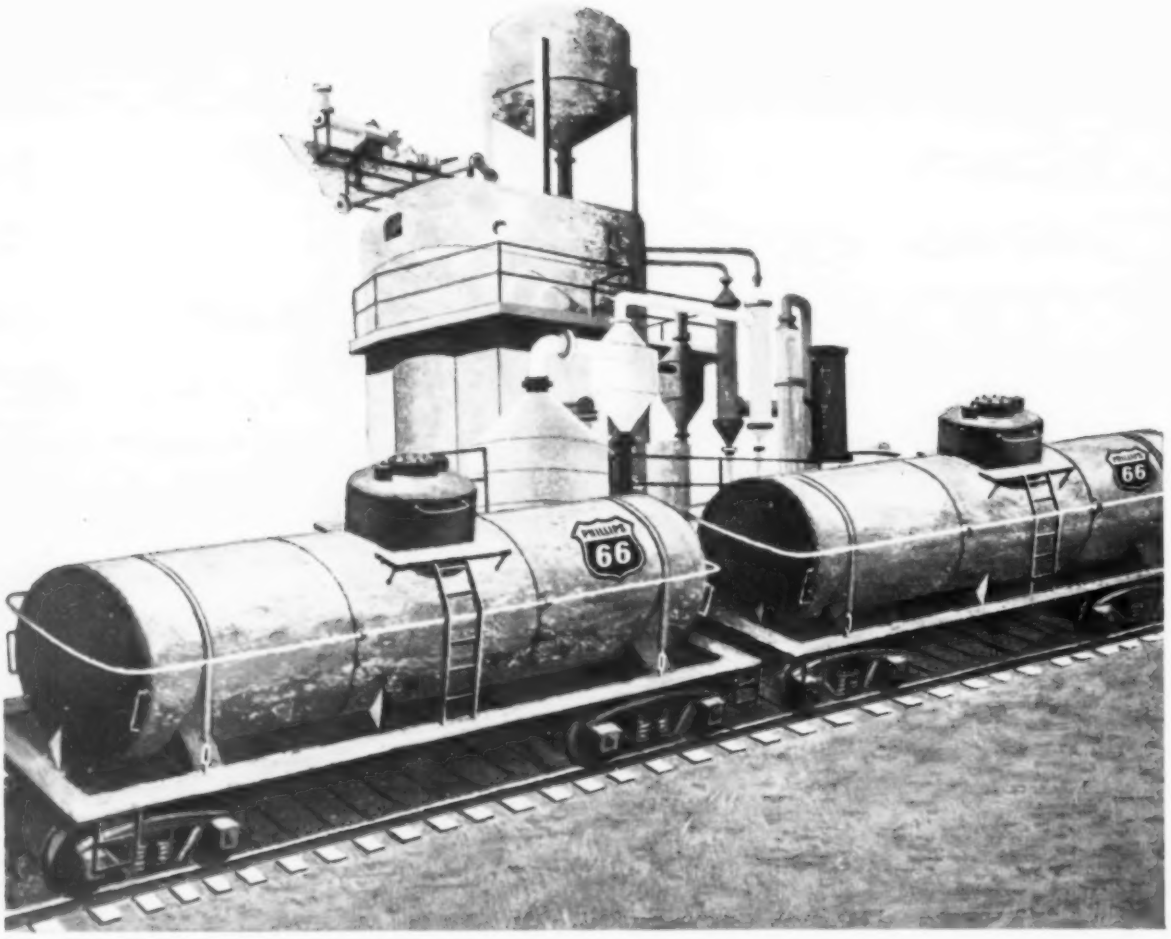
M

MURRAY

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

COTTON GIN DIVISION

DALLAS • ATLANTA • MEMPHIS • FRESNO



Phillips High Purity* Normal Hexane

The modern extraction solvent that's delivered "on-time"

Phillips modern facilities, strategically located storage points, and efficient traffic control are your assurance of on-time deliveries . . . product when it's needed. Then too, you'll be buying the best . . . the high purity extraction solvent with these outstanding features:

* * *

- **Minimum Light & Heavy Components**
  - —Narrow boiling range
  - —Low vapor pressure
- **Lower Specific Gravity**
  - —Less heat needed to vaporize
  - —Less cooling for condensation
- **Uniform Quality**
  - —Minimum variation in product composition
  - —Improved over-all plant operations

Learn the full story on Phillips High Purity Normal Hexane . . . and other high quality Phillips solvents. Write or phone, today!

***Normal Hexane Content, 85% Minimum**

PHILLIPS 66

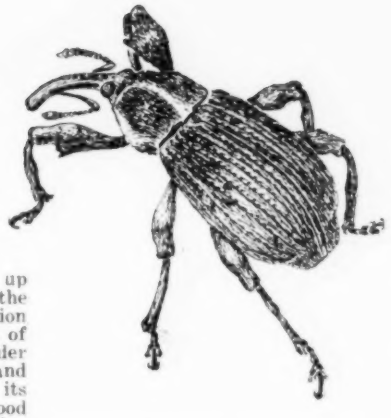
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

Special Products Division

Bartlesville, Oklahoma • Phone: FEderal 6-6600

Other solvents available from Phillips: Isopentane • Normal Pentane • Isohexanes Isoheptanes • Normal Heptane • Isooctanes • AOCS and USP Petroleum Ethers

For the Boll Weevil



A Monument

A Hit Song

And A Million-Dollar Lab

THE NEW Million-Dollar Boll Weevil Research Laboratory at State College, Miss.

THE BOLL WEEVIL has chalked up a costly record since entering the U.S. in 1892 — more than $10 billion worth of cotton. The destructiveness of the intruder from South of the Border was recognized from the beginning, and immediate steps were taken to stop its advance. But the pest has played a good game both offensively and defensively; and, despite scientific advances, remains as much of an economic problem today as in 1922 when it completed its eastward swing to the Atlantic Seaboard.

Early research showed that planting early maturing cotton varieties and destroying cotton stalks in the fall lessened the boll weevil threat. From the beginning, chemical control was looked upon as a possible solution to the boll weevil problem, but it wasn't until the effectiveness of calmium arsenate was discovered in 1916 that much progress was made in that direction. From 1916 to 1946, calcium arsenate was the principal weapon for boll weevil control, but it had telling effects; severe plant lice infestations usually followed its use and some types of sandy soils in which it had been used were rendered unfit for production of certain crops.

In 1946 some of the new organic insecticides proved outstandingly effective against the boll weevil, and it seemed the boll weevil problem would soon be solved. For the next 10 years boll weevil control was practiced on a larger scale than ever before because farmers were convinced that it put money in their pockets. But then the bubble burst. The boll weevil developed resistance to these heretofore highly effective insecticides and once again emerged as the number-one problem facing the cotton industry.

Top Priority

The Cotton and Cottonseed Research and Marketing Advisory Committee, created under the Research and Marketing Act in 1946, has recognized the importance of insect control and in recent years has given high priority to the boll weevil problem. Congress is aware of the problem and of the need for an expanded boll weevil research program.

The most intensive survey ever made of a cotton-insect problem was conducted throughout the boll weevil infested area during the fall of 1958 by a working group appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Findings were reported to Congress, and appropriations for boll weevil research were increased at the Agricultural Research Service's cotton-insect laboratories at Florence, S. C., Baton Rouge, La., and College Station, Texas. Also, $1,100,000 was appropriated for the construction of a Boll Weevil Research Laboraotry at State College, Miss. This laboratory, completed in September 1961, now is occupied by key members of the research staff.

The boll weevil problem has been intensified in recent years by production practice changes. Increased use of fertilizers, irrigation, the planting of better varieties, more effective disease control, and other practices that develop a larger and more productive plant generally favor the boll weevil. Extending the fruiting period has enabled more generations of the weevil to occur and thus a larger population to go into hibernation in the fall. Shift of cotton acreage to more productive land on a farm and to new areas has resulted in higher cotton yields. These changes usually have been profitable to the cotton grower, but they involve larger investments and greater use of technological knowledge.

Insect pests, including the boll weevil, further complicate cotton production by being hard to detect and requiring frequent and careful checking by trained personnel. The farm manager may not have time nor the desire to make the necessary insect examinations. Cotton-insect control is both burdensome and expensive but often may determine the financial success of cotton production.

Expanded Research A Must

Cotton insect losses from 1949-1954 averaged $350 million per year. More than three-fourths of these losses were caused by the boll weevil, and 95 percent of the cotton producers were involved. Growers with small cotton acreages frequently do not control the boll weevil and thus contribute to the development of large migratory populations, which are a menace to an entire area.

It is most urgent that boll weevil research be expanded in an effort to develop a satisfactory solution to the problem. The boll weevil must be reduced to the status of a minor pest with ultimate eradication as the goal.

This obligation cannot be met simply by expanding the research program pursued in the past. Research entomologists working on cotton insects have been forced to confine their efforts to projects offering immediate results to growers. No time or money was available to devote to a long-range solution of the boll weevil problem. Basic research is needed today to supply necessary fundamental information that can be used tomorrow to achieve control or eradication.

Expansion of boll weevil research already is underway at the cotton insect laboratories at Florence, S.C.; Baton Rouge, La.; and College Station, Texas. Increased funds made available by Congress have been used at these locations to obtain the assistance of subprofessional and junior scienitsts, additional operating funds, and facilities. Greenhouse-headhouse facilities will be provided at each of the three locations.

What Type Research?

The following statements taken from the Report on The Boll Weevil Problem

(Continued on Page 42)

By SLOAN E. JONES

Chief, Cotton Insects Research Branch, Entomology Research Division, USDA-ARS

Camp To Add Solvent Extraction at Cawelo, Calif.

NEW SOLVENT PLANT GROUNDBREAKING—James Camp, center, chairman of the board, S. A. Camp Co., is shown above turning a spade of dirt in preparation for construction of a new solvent extraction plant at the S. A. Camp Cottonseed Oil Mill at Cawelo, Calif. The new extractor will extract cottonseed oil direct from prepared cottonseed flakes without prepressing. This new operation, according to Lindsey Gunn, mill manager, will produce a higher quality cottonseed oil and carry a high fat content for benefit of cattle feeders. Sidney Switzer, mill superintendent, is in charge of the new installation. Plans call for the new plant to be in operation in May, 1962. The equipment will be furnished by French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Piqua, Ohio, and will be erected on a concrete pad 40 by 50 feet adjoining the present plant. Shown above, left to right, are Tony Engel, engineer; Hugh Pennington, chemist; Gunn; Camp; Merrill Thomas, treasurer; Jim Murray, gin supervisor; and Switzer.

• Wash-Wear Outlook Termed Excellent

THE OUTLOOK for wash-and-wear this fall is excellent, predicts business executive, William A. Gray.

Gray, assistant vice-president of Commercial Factors Corp., New York, says this year's wrinkle-resistant cottons "really live up to their advertised claims." He adds, "Improved finishing techniques and intensified promotional activities are being counted upon to revive consumer confidence in wash-and-wear cottons."

Gray points out, "Now that the industry has come up with superior fabrics that can really meet consumers' expectations, the public will have to be educated all over again. Fortunately, some of the best talent in the communications profession is working on this assignment."

Cotton Book Translated

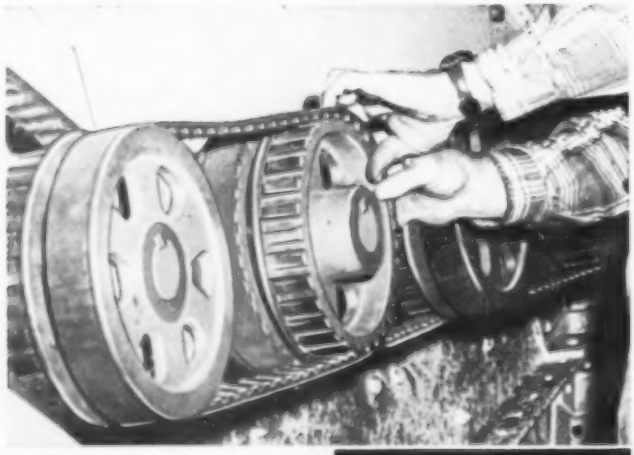
"Cotton", a textbook written by Dr. Jacob O. Ware, emeritus agronomy professor, University of Arkansas, has been translated into Spanish.

The book, which has been printed in three editions, 1927, 1938 and 1958, is published by the Union Tipografica Editorial Hispano Americana of Mexico.

Exchange Sets Dates

Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange has scheduled its annual meeting for March 2-3, Texoma Lodge, Lake Texoma. For information, contact Mrs. M. Rascoe, secretary-treasurer, 244 American National Building, Oklahoma City 2.

New, Wood's Cotton Cleaner Drive boosts production, cuts maintenance



Wood's new Cotton Cleaner Drive can't slip. It maintains accurate driven speeds, delivers full power to the cylinder train, minimizes choke-ups and provides much greater output than conventional v-belt drives. Maintenance and downtime are greatly reduced. Belts won't stretch . . . do not require idlers or retensioning. Belt replacement or complete drive installation can be made in much less time and without spreader, pull-off or other special tools. Wood's Cotton Cleaner Drive can pay for itself in less than one season. Get complete details.

write for Bulletin 16103

Woods

T. B. WOOD'S SONS COMPANY
CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
ATLANTA • CAMBRIDGE • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • DALLAS

CC-260

LUDLOW ALONE

controls quality from fiber to finished product

To bring ginners the high quality jute bagging for which it is so renowned, Ludlow starts halfway around the world. In Indian fields, Ludlow people carefully select raw jute fibers. In Ludlow's Calcutta plant, a continuous operation since 1919, Ludlow people process, spin and weave the tough fibers into the jute bagging that cotton people have put their trust in — and their cotton — for 90 years. Ludlow is the only company that sells its own product directly to your oil miller through its own representatives. Thus, your jute bagging needs are filled promptly, in proper quantity and quality.

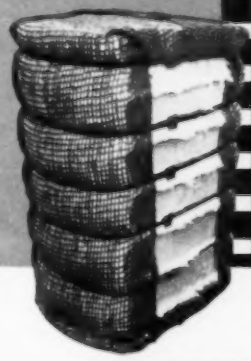
This kind of service and care, plus progressive research through the years, have made Ludlow the longest-established, largest, and only American maker of jute bagging able to maintain top quality from fiber to finished product . . . good reasons why Ludlow remains, as it has for generations, your best buy in bagging.

Jute fields surround Ludlow's processing facilities.

Fibers are spun and woven in Ludlow's huge Calcutta plant.

Jute bagging is shipped by Ludlow to America where it is further processed and warehoused in Ludlow's four converting plants.

Ludlow men directly serve oil millers and ginners.



Ludlow

STANDARD TARE

JUTE-BAGGING

WITH EXCLUSIVE CENTER MARKINGS*

LUDLOW TEXTILE PRODUCTS

A Division of Ludlow Corporation

Dalton, Ga. • Charlotte, N.C. • Galveston, Tex. • Gulfport, Miss. • Los Angeles, Calif. • Memphis, Tenn. • Stockton, Calif. • Needham Heights, Mass.

*Chalk marks that enable you to center the bagging without fail.

Cotton on Threshold

New Fabric Development Described at Conference

RESEARCHERS may be on the threshold of development of a step as important to the industry as the announcement of the wash-wear cotton step of 10 years ago, scientists at the National Cotton Council's tenth annual Chemical Finishing Conference were told in Washington, D.C., Nov. 8.

Cotton fabrics with durable loft, warmth and recoverable stretch have been produced in the laboratory and are headed for commercial development, according to Conference Chairman Godfrey S. Rockefeller, president, Cranston Print Works, New York.

Research in finishing has shown that chemicals used to set a fabric in a flat, wrinkle-resistant fabric also can be used to produce cottons having high stretch, durable loft, bulk, texture, warmth and other highly desirable properties.

How these new cottons are made was described by Dr. C. H. Fisher, director, USDA-ARS Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans.

One of the most promising methods involves resin treating highly twisted cotton yarns, curing, and then reverse twisting. This produces a kinked yarn which can be knitted or woven into garments having high recoverable stretch.

Some of the markets for stretch cottons he listed are knit bathing suits, knit dresses, hosiery, foundation garments, sweaters, knit shirts, furniture slipcovers, casket lining and covering materials, bandages, gauzes and sponges, automobile seat covers, linings and upholstery, hand luggage covering, and meat stockingettes.

"The commercial manufacture of elastic cotton fabrics was announced a few months ago," Dr. Fisher said. "Probably other highly elastic cotton fabrics, which can be subjected to repeated stretching without bagging or sagging, will appear soon.

"Work on the development of warm cotton fabrics with loft and durable, low-weight bulk is well under way in several laboratories and it should not be very long before these new fabrics will become commercial realities," he said.

Cottons with improved warmth could result in a three-quarters of a million bale increase in cotton consumption through items such as robes, coats, jackets, gloxes, suits, skirts, dresses, weaters, trousers, slacks, and blankets, he said.

Other presentations at the conference covered basic research in new chemicals and improved methods of apply them.

In Fresno

Maid Contest Slated

At press time, California was preparing to pick a state Maid of Cotton to compete in the national finals. The annual California Cotton Cotillion was held Nov. 11 in the Rainbow Ballroom in Fresno.

The event, sponsored by Fresno Cotton Wives Auxiliary, will feature Cotton Carousel as the theme.

Mrs. Earl Guenther, San Joaquin, is general chairman of the event.

Announcement of the state Maid of Cotton selection and other details of the Cotillion will be reported in the next issue of The Press.

Textile Foundation Elects

James A. Byars, Georgia textile executive, has been named president of the Textile Education Foundation, succeeding Hansford Sams, Jr., treasurer, Whittier Mills, Inc., Atlanta. A director of Georgia Textile Manufacturers Association, Byars is general manager of the Eagle & Phenix Division, Reeves Bros., Inc., Columbus.

L. G. Hardman, Jr., president, Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga., has been named treasurer of the Foundation, succeeding Byars. Hardman is a past president of both American Cotton Manufacturers Institute and Georgia Textile Manufacturers Association.

Cotton Ginnings To Nov. 1

The following table shows the number of bales of cotton, from the crop of 1961, ginned through Nov. 1, by States, with comparable figures for the corresponding periods in 1960 and in 1959.

(Running bales; linters are not included)

State	1961	1960	1959
United States	8,676,475	8,420,294	9,713,919
Alabama	476,870	627,703	596,085
Arizona	376,587	276,368	215,646
Arkansas	1,010,707	920,194	1,211,442
California	1,066,315	996,963	1,053,961
Florida	9,309	11,233	9,259
Georgia	446,618	464,585	449,855
Illinois	124	718	728
Kentucky	2,112	4,482	5,317
Louisiana	298,649	344,279	389,365
Mississippi	1,127,750	1,137,372	1,227,490
Missouri	281,911	381,617	410,707
Nevada	2,264	2,626	1,132
New Mexico	166,310	126,829	196,367
North Carolina	235,988	181,529	212,318
Oklahoma	165,185	133,850	194,461
South Carolina	370,478	375,828	343,633
Tennessee	348,170	377,133	457,214
Texas	2,346,745	2,052,146	2,732,985
Virginia	4,383	4,839	5,954

The 1961 figures in this report are subject to revision when checked against individual reports of ginners being transmitted by mail.

The U.S. total for 1961 includes 227,680 bales of the crop of 1961 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1960-61, compared with 139,779 for 1960 and 150,472 for 1959. Also included are 11,442 bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1961, compared with 9,959 for 1960 and 15,663 for 1959.

Cotton consumed during September, 1961, amounted to 847,459 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on September 30, 1961, was 1,636,163 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 4,938,570 bales; the number of active consuming cotton spindles was 17,344,000. Imports during August, 1961, were 91,978 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 644,529 bales.

Nov. 1 Cotton Report

State	Acres for harvest 1961[1]	Lint yield per harvested acre: 1950-59 average	1960	1961 indic.	Production[2] 500-pound gross weight bales: 1950-59 average	1960	1961 indic.
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
North Carolina	405	340	284	332	362	232	280
South Carolina	600	327	360	340	527	414	425
Georgia	660	320	371	378	607	505	520
Tennessee	520	431	545	531	550	583	575
Alabama	900	336	421	349	755	756	655
Mississippi	1,600	417	486	507	1,579	1,542	1,690
Missouri	390	421	548	468	368	472	380
Arkansas	1,355	414	485	514	1,314	1,339	1,450
Louisiana	540	409	470	444	562	501	500
Oklahoma	685	210	348	273	338	458	390
Texas	6,550	260	329	348	3,910	4,346	4,750
New Mexico	194	644	693	742	286	291	300
Arizona	393	890	953	1,002	798	849	820
California	810	836	981	1,046	1,554	1,939	1,765
Other States[3]	50	320	401	361	45	45	38
United States	15,652	362	446	446	13,553	14,272	14,538
American-Egyptian[4]	59.7	461	535	525	64.3	67.4	65.3

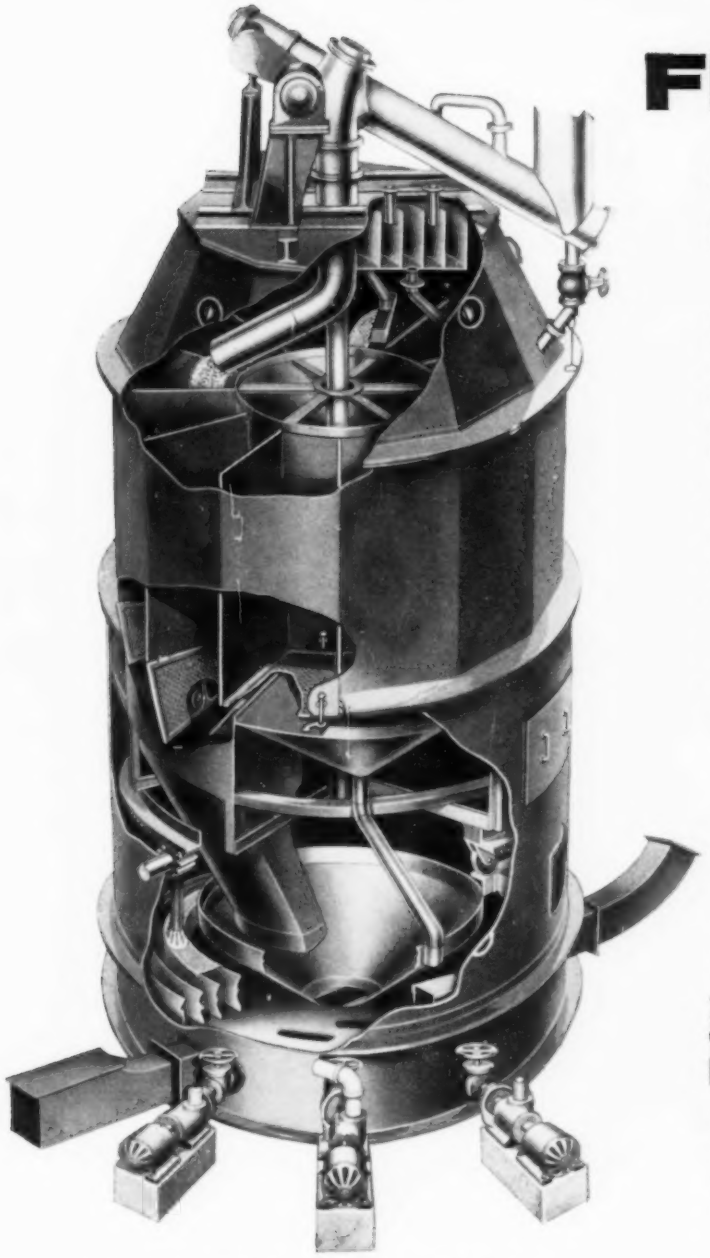
[1] Aug. 1 estimate. [2] Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-pound bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. [3] Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky and Nevada. [4] Included in State and U.S. totals. Grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

FAVORABLE OCTOBER WEATHER accelerated cotton harvest and yields per acre in many areas are turning out better than expected earlier. The Nov. 1 forecast of 14,538,000 bales is up 204,000 bales from a month ago and compares with 14,272,000 bales in 1960 and the 1950-59 average of 13,553,000 bales. The indicated yield per acre of 446 pounds is six pounds above the forecast of a month ago and compares with 446 pounds in 1960 and 461 pounds in 1959.

Compared with a month ago, prospective production is up 200,000 bales in Texas, 90,000 in Arkansas, and 40,000 bales in Mississippi with increases also indicated in South Carolina, Georgia, and Arizona. These increases were partially offset by light to moderate decreases in most other States.

While cotton harvest moved forward at a near record rate during the month, the percent ginned to Nov. 1 in most Eastern and Central States is less than average. For the U.S., around 60 percent of the crop was ginned to Nov. 1 compared with 59 percent to date a year ago and the 1955-59 average of 64.4 percent. A record percent of the crop is being harvested mechanically.

The inside story of a FRENCH revolution...



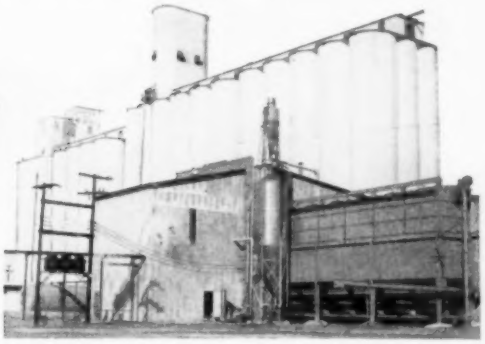
FRENCH

Stationary Basket Extractor

In this revolutionary method of extraction, both the flakes and the major machine parts remain stationary throughout the entire extraction cycle. This design keeps the number of moving parts to a minimum, and eliminates the need for heavy thrust equipment.

The French Stationary Basket Extractor features a positive internal gear drive, drastically reduced bearing loads and anti-friction bearings protected from exposure to solvent.

This unit is designed to process all types of oil seeds. Write for the money-saving details contained in Bulletin No. 08-30A. Our engineering staff will gladly make suggestions on solving your extraction problems.



Now in operation at Southern Soya, Inc., Estill, South Carolina, a French Stationary Basket Extractor permits complete filtration of miscella as part of the extraction process. Filling action is continuous, and flake-beds are pre-soaked during filling to produce highest, most profitable extraction yield.

Southern Soya produces extracted meal of less than 0.5% oil at over the rated capacity of 150 tons.

REPRESENTATIVES

MR. TOM R. BROOKE
146 E. 17th Street, N.E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

MR. DEAN K. BREDESON
4778 Normandy Avenue
Memphis 17, Tennessee

MR. D. R. BOWMAN
1601 Minter Lane
Abilene, Texas

MR. L. E. MATTHEWS
17612 Riverside Dr.
Lakewood 7, Ohio

EXPORT

M. NEUMUNZ & SON, INC.
90 West Street
New York 6, New York

MR. A. GONZALES FLORES
Desarrollo Industrial
Beristain 41, Mexico 8, D.F.

THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY CO.

***PIQUA, OHIO** · U. S. A.*

Designers · Engineers · Manufacturers of Solvent Extraction Plants

F033

COTTON

In southern climes, cotton bolls are bursting, revealing clusters of crinkly fibers—precision-built by Nature's own construction crew.

FROM the village of Puuwai in the Hawaiian Islands to the border town of Hamlin, Maine, Americans everywhere use cotton. A New York model dons a chic cotton ensemble and a Colorado homemaker a crisp cotton house dress. A guard in Washington hoists a cotton flag. An Illinois factory worker ties his cotton shoe laces. A North Dakota salesman pays for his lunch with cotton money. An Indiana farmer grabs a cotton jacket and heads for the barn.

In North Carolina, a scientist tests a new chemical for keeping cotton cloth wrinkle-free. There's a deafening roar as hundreds of noisy looms are put to work in a Georgia textile mill. Baled cotton, stripped of seed in a Texas gin, is loaded for shipment. And a Mississippi farmer drives that six-ton picker with 1,120 spinning steel fingers into his cotton field.

Hub of Mighty Industry

Cotton has satisfied many of man's whims and wants for nearly 5,000 years. Today it is one of the world's most vital farm products, leads all other U.S. crops in sales receipts. And at the root of this gigantic industry is Mother Nature and her uncanny method of making cotton fiber. On the next page is the story of her amazing accomplishment.

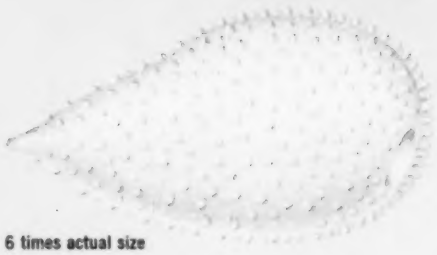
But there's more. The marvelously intricate structure of cotton fiber has never been duplicated in any laboratory; chances are extremely slim it ever will be. Cotton—with qualities not possessed by other fibers—is king on the textile throne.

Little Fiber, Big Muscles

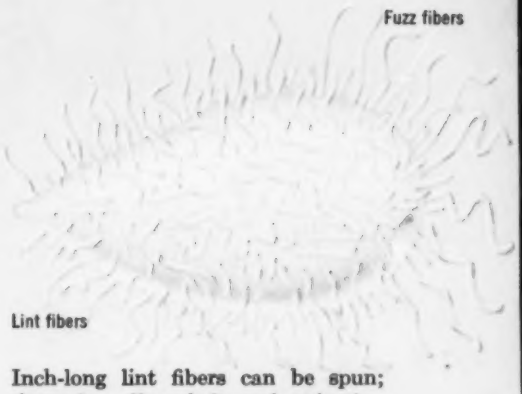
Every pound of cotton contains about 125 million tiny fibers, each only one-fourth the diameter of a human hair. Inside the fiber's thin outer covering are several layers of long chains of cellulose—a fairly stable substance found in the cell walls of all plants. These chains, spiraling in opposite directions, give cotton so much muscle that it can withstand up to 100,000 pounds pull

A fantastic fiber's feeble beginning

Bolls take form after cotton flowering, each divided into 3-5 sections or locks containing several small seeds—starting points of fiber development.

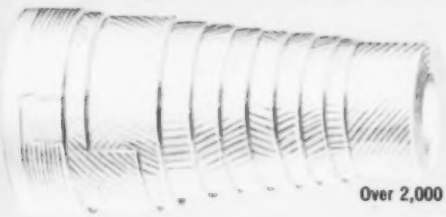


A cotton fiber results from the growth of a single cell in the seed's outer layer. In the early growing stage, fiber beginnings appear as bumps.



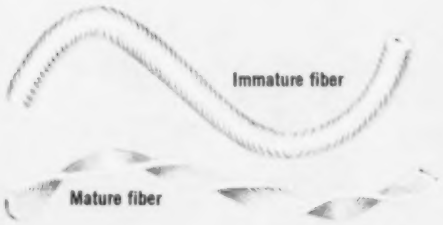
Inch-long lint fibers can be spun; short fuzz fibers help make plastics, explosives. Sketch is modified to show fiber detail, isn't proportional.

Uncovering the secrets of quality



Underneath the fiber's thin outer covering are many layers of cellulose, deposited in opposite directions to give cotton strength and stability.

Cross section of fiber is similar to annual rings in trees. In cotton, each ring represents one day's growth. Note that fiber center is hollow.



Immature fiber is round. After the boll bursts, the fiber dries, flattens and twists. These twists or convolutions, as they are called, contribute to cotton's spinning qualities.

per square inch—equal that of structural steel.

Open spaces between the cellulose chains act as water traps when the fiber is dunked; this causes the fiber to swell. The chains move closer together, act more as a team by sharing a greater load of stress and strain. Result? The only commercial fiber on earth that becomes stronger when wet. Those chains are stable, too. In laboratory tests, cotton fiber tortured by 50,000 foldings remains as strong as ever. Whether used for a combine umbrella or little brother's breeches, Nature's miracle fiber stays put, keeps right on working.

Case of Built-In Twist

While the fiber is growing inside the boll, it's round like a pipe or macaroni. But when bolls burst, the fiber dries, twisting and flattening until it resembles a pinched soda straw. And this very twist is one secret of cotton's spinning qualities. The fibers tend to interlock when twisted into yarn. Cotton fiber can be spun so fine that a single pound has been made into a piece of yarn nearly 1,000 miles long.

Just as farmers use tractors for countless tasks, and housewives fix beans a dozen different ways, so have scientists twisted cotton into the fabric of daily living. Cotton can be doused with resins to make it wrinkle-, fire-, and mildew-resistant; dull, shiny, stronger, waterproof, or permanently creased.

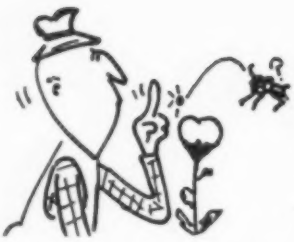
Story Without End

There's no end to the intriguing possibilities in store for cotton. The myriad uses for cotton and the improvement of its remarkable qualities promise to go on and on—as they have for centuries.

But underlying the farmer who grows it, the mill that spins it, and you who put it to work, is the almost invisible phenomenon of Mother Nature, quietly growing tiny cotton fibers in her own miracle workshop.

By FRED MYERS

(Reprinted from
September-October
issue of
THE FURROW
magazine)



Crop Reports . .

The following reports were taken from USDA field reports on the cotton situation across the Belt:

Harvesting operations for the 1961 cotton crop made large inroads on unharvested acres across the Belt these last two weeks until a cold front dumped showers in the Midsouth and Southeastern areas, says USDA.

In Georgia, about 83 percent of the cotton has been picked with harvesting virtually completed in the Southern districts..

Mechanical harvesters put Missouri's harvesting operations past the mid-way mark last week with farmers taking full advantage of the dry weather. Rainfall ground operations to a halt earlier this week, but hand pickers were back in the fields by midweek.

Overall harvest in the South-Central reporting zone is behind the same time last year with the AMS reporting a total of 2,671,000 bales classed this season compared to 3,050,800 bales classed at this same period last year.

In Texas, rains hindered operations in the Plains, Cross Timbers and Blackland cotton areas. Freezing temperatures were reported for the first time this year on the Plains (See separate story, this issue of The Press).

USDA reports say over half of the Texas cotton has been harvested this season.

In New Mexico, cotton harvest is ahead of last year. More than two-thirds of the state's cotton crop has been harvested even though operations began later than usual. This is due mainly to the heavy utilization of mechanical harvesters. Yields are expected to be higher than last year. Rains slowed harvest operations in Luna and Eddy Counties but fields have been drying out fast.

Out in the Far West, California reports their crop is about two-thirds harvested. Picking is moving along rapidly after a slow start with late yields turning in better results than early pickings indicated. Generally, yields are excellent and harvest is at a peak with ideal weather conditions prevailing.

• W. J. 'Bill' Ely Dies At Snyder

W. J. "BILL" ELY, Snyder, Texas, past-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners Association died Nov. 10 as a result of injuries received in a car wreck last week.

Ely served as president of the TCGA during the war years of 1942-46 and is credited with keeping the Texas Association going during those difficult times.

No funeral arrangements were known at presstime.

W. J. "BILL" ELY

■ DR. HAROLD LODEN, general manager, Paymaster Seed Farms at Aiken, Texas, has been named to the board of trustees and executive committee of the High Plains Research Foundation.

USE THE FINEST
BAGGING BEING IMPORTED INTO THE U. S. A. TODAY!
INSIST ON

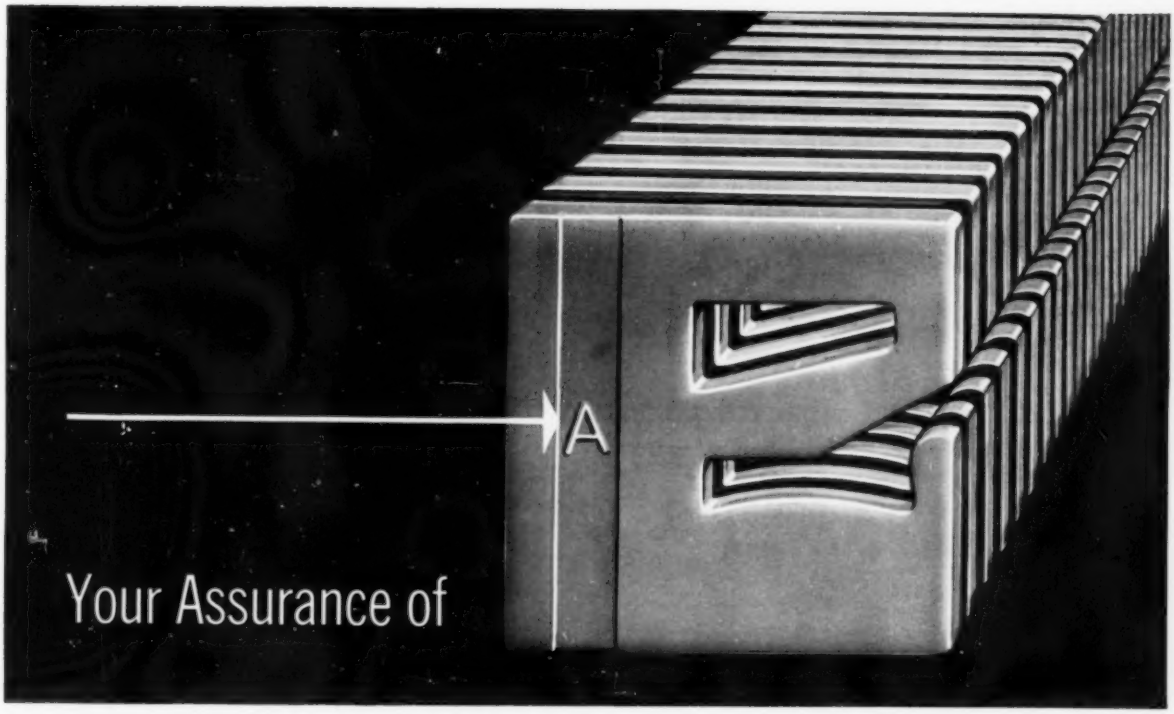
"Pride of India"

JUTE BAGGING

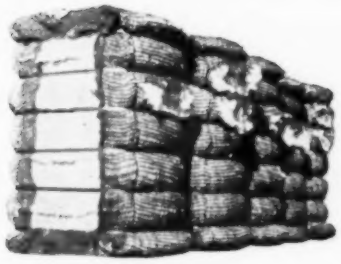
SALES REPRESENTATIVES THROUGHOUT
COTTON PRODUCING DISTRICTS

C. G. Trading Corporation
122 EAST 42nd ST. • NEW YORK, N. Y.
Manufacturing Division — Houston, Texas

Stocks Maintained in Texas, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and California



CONSISTENT QUALITY



DIXISTEEL®

COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds, and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. 30 buckles are attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Buckles available separately in any quantity.

EACH INDIVIDUAL BUNDLE OF 30 TIES CONTAINS 30 DIXISTEEL BUCKLES

Ginners, compressors, and shippers cannot afford to take chances on buckle or tie failures. That is why the "A" on every DIXISTEEL Buckle is so important today. It is positive assurance of top quality all of the time—not just some of the time!

DIXISTEEL Buckles consistently run 15% higher in strength than ASTM standards. They will not snap at the eye, spread, bend, or break.

Every DIXISTEEL Buckle has these other features:

- *Guaranteed proof strength of 3,000 lbs.*
- *Breaking strength up to 6,000 lbs.*
- *Lies flat to the band; minimizes friction against other metals in boxcars, believed a cause of cotton fires.*

Be sure of quality ties and buckles. Insist on DIXISTEEL—a favorite for nearly 60 years.

DIXISTEEL TRADE MARK **COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES**

Made only by

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Research Project

What Makes Spinning Qualities Better

A research project designed to learn what properties, in order of their importance, contribute to spinning process variables will get underway under the joint supervision of USDA's Southern Regional Laboratory and Auburn University.

Increased stresses on cotton fibers within the past few years, brought about by changes in production, ginning and mill processing, have resulted in the need to identify the principal causes of yarn breakage during spinning.

This information will aid the textile industry in selecting cotton and also should guide breeders in developing new cotton strains than will spin more efficiently and result in improved cotton products.

Large scale commercial and laboratory spinning tests will be conducted under the direction of Cleveland L. Adams, head, textile school at Auburn, and Louis A. Fiori, supervisor for Southern Regional Laboratory.

CCC Awards Contracts

Commodity Credit Corporation has awarded contracts for processing and packaging 11,684,816 pounds of peanut butter from its stocks of shelled graded peanuts.

• Research Labs Sought In Far East

DR. A. K. SMITH, head, protein investigations, Northern Division Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., is currently on a two and a half month trip to India, Japan and Indonesia to survey research laboratories to determine those qualified to do food research and development on soybeans and related products under the P. L. 480 program.

Dr. Smith, who headed a team of USDA researchers who recently discovered new soybean properties which may prove useful in the diets of humans and provide new industrial products (see separate article this issue of The Press), will conduct technical negotiations for research grants and contracts with special emphasis on soybean milk, fresh and dry tofu, miso, tempeh, hydrogenation of soybean oil and derivatives of the fatty acid that make up soybean oil.

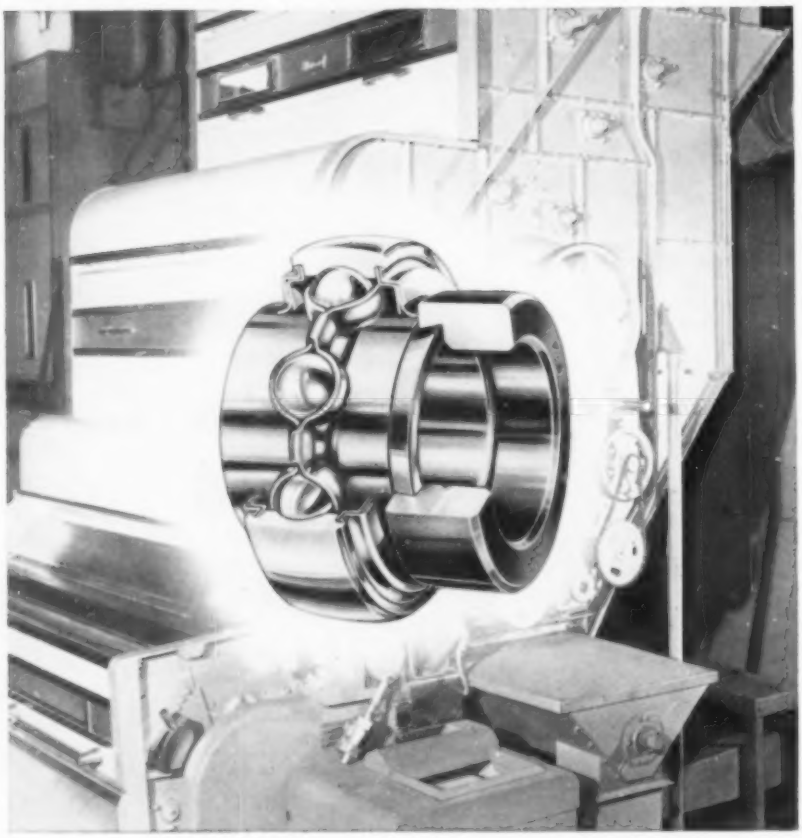
In addition, Dr. Smith will visit various trade associations to encourage use of U.S. soybeans in Japanese foods and survey the food industry in Japan and Indonesia to determine the extent of use of U.S. soybeans in traditional Oriental foods and what additional research is needed in this area.

South Plains Maid Bowl Appearance Set

The annual South Plains Maid of Cotton contest has been scheduled for Nov. 21, Lubbock Municipal Auditorium.

In addition to a $1,000 wardrobe and a trip for two to the national contest in Memphis, this year's winner will appear at the annual New Year's Day Cotton Bowl game in Dallas. The South Plains Maid and two alternates also will ride in the Cotton Bowl parade on a float sponsored by Plains Cotton Growers, Inc.

"An attractive float in the big parade and the appearance of the High Plains finalist in a nationally recognized event such as the Cotton Bowl will provide invaluable nationwide publicity for the already well-known and highly respected cotton industry of the Texas High Plains," says George W. Pfeiffenberger, executive vice-president of Plains Cotton Growers and chairman of the Maid of Cotton committee.



Best protection against contaminants!

FAFNIR R-SEAL BALL BEARINGS

Notice the flared-lip seal in Fafnir's R-Seal Ball Bearing. It's the *best seal yet* against lint, dirt, dust, moisture, *any* "bearing killer"! And the tough, Buna-N rubber-impregnated fabric gives you protection that lasts.

Fafnir's R-Seal Ball Bearing, permanently prelubricated or with provision for relubrication, is available in a wide choice of power transmission units. And the Fafnir-originated self-locking bearing collar makes installation easy, positive. Write for bulletin. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut.

FAFNIR BALL BEARINGS

HEXANE?

Call us for the FINEST!

BILL SNYDER	TOM MORAN	FRANK TAYLOR	GAYNE ROBERTS	BOB CURTIN	RALPH HARMON	JOE SAVOCA
Louisville, JU 3-7634	Houston, WA 3-1651	Chicago, VI 8-5410	Long Beach, NE 6-3301	Cleveland, ED 3-0188	Atlanta, 233-3227	New York, CI 7-2520

- **Extra-close boiling range (IBP 152°F. — Dry Point 156°F.)**
- **Low, low aromatic and olefin content**
  (Volume % aromatics — less than 0.5
  Volume % olefins — less than 0.3)
- **Low non-volatile matter (Mgm/100 ml — 0.5)**

Order the brand that means more profit for you!

ESPESOL® NORMAL HEXANE

SIGNAL OIL AND GAS COMPANY — ESPESOL PRODUCTS

SIGNAL OIL AND GAS COMPANY

HOUSTON DIVISION

P. O. BOX 5008, HARRISBURG STATION, HOUSTON 12, TEXAS

Improved Labor Utilization At Oil Mills

A Question of Survival

By LEVI A. POWELL, SR.
Agricultural Economist
Marketing Economics Division
Economic Research Service, USDA

ADOPTING MAJOR technological advances, alone, won't give you a profitable mill operation. For once the adaptation has been made, labor utilization in the mill continually must be improved if the firm is to survive.

According to the Census of Manufacturers, there were 286 plants crushing cottonseed in 1954. By 1958, this number had dropped to 214. Two popular explanations are given for this decline: adjustments to processing technology changes and a dwindling seed supply resulting from the cotton acreage control program. Without question, improved extraction technology has played a significant role in mill operations abandonment, as suggested by the change in the distribution of mills by processing techniques. (See table 1.)

Continued profitable operation, however, not the mortality rate of firms, is the paramount issue. Admitting the total reduction in the number of processing plants could have been due to hydraulic mills dropping out of the industry or converting to other extraction techniques, the important point is that some mills using the least modern extraction techniques managed to stay in the game. Probably for some of these firms investing in new processing facilities was economically impractical. But by carefully checking routine costs and practices, they managed to continue operating. We can't dismiss the argument by claiming their ability to hang on is only a matter of time; in a rapidly changing business world we are all faced with this sort of predicament.

As part of the survival problem, the decline in seed supply can be overemphasized. Without the pressure from changing technology and a host of other factors, the drop in crushable seed supply from 5,249,000 tons in 1954 to 4,439,000 tons in 1958 would have been less disturbing to the industry. If other conditions had not changed and if the average crush per plant in 1954 had remained the same in 1958, the 1958 crush could have accommodated 242 plants instead of the 214 actually in operation.

But other factors vitally important to profitable operation through their impact on routine operating practices, did change. Rising labor costs, in particular, were responsible for much of the difficulty. Data from the Census of Manufactures show average wage rates for production workers in cottonseed oil mills rose from $1.10 per hour in 1954 to $1.34 in 1958. If mills had operated in 1958 similarly as in 1954 with an average crush of 18,353 tons, the average labor cost per ton of seed would have risen from $5.68 per ton in 1954 to about $6.91 in 1958 rather than declining to an estimated $4.51. Mills, however, did not operate in the same fashion. Widespread change in extraction technology shows this. The question is, would the change in extraction technology alone have been sufficient to reduce labor costs per ton to $4.51? That is, would labor practices in 1954, appropriate to the new processing techniques in use in 1954, have been efficient enough to reduce labor costs per ton in 1958?

The $4.51 labor cost per ton in 1958 reflected a 22 percent increase in the average wage rate per hour. Had wages not risen, the labor cost per ton under 1958 operating procedures would have been even less, about $3.70 per ton in terms of 1954 average wage rates or a cost reduction equivalent to approximately $1.98 per ton. A study by Julia A. Mitchell[1] and others based on 1954 data suggests that a shift by all mills in 1954 to even the lowest average cost extraction process (one of the newer extraction techniques) would not have reduced average labor costs for the industry by $1.98 per ton. So, labor utilization, aside from shifts in processing technology, must have changed for the useful standards by which mill operators could judge their own performance. From these average cost estimates, operators faced with similar situations could ascertain if their labor cost, for example, was far out of line. The mention of labor cost as an example was intentional, because these studies, in dealing with overall costs, helped point out that labor cost was one major item mill operators could alter.

Later studies, notably by John M. Brewster[2], focused on comparative economies of different types of oil mills. Employing both economic and engineering techniques of analysis, these studies examined the relative profitability of various processing techniques, taking into account the size of mill, size of crush, and area of mill location. This comprehensive research also studied the effect of industry wide changes in types of mills on the value of cottonseed sold by growers.

A subsequent and related study, by Julia A. Mitchell, mentioned above, dealt more explicitly with labor costs, although fuel and other operating costs also were considered. From data furnished by a sample of mills, this study determined average labor costs per ton of seed associated with different extraction processes and various levels of crush.

Although these studies succeeded in pinpointing major sources of variability in labor cost, many questions remained unanswered. Significant differences in labor cost per ton still exists among firms apparently operating under similar circumstances. The causes of these differences can be isolated only by a microscopic analysis of labor requirements stage-by-stage in the processing operation. Only this approach will allow coming to grips with the problem of industry to have increased labor efficiency in 1958. Stated another way, even those using the new technology in 1954 apparently had to revise labor practices between 1954 and 1958 to keep pace with the average increase in labor efficiency. The change in employment and labor productivity shown in table 2 supports this conclusion.

The point should be clear. Pressures to improve labor use and other day-to-day operating practices persist and need reckoning with, notwithstanding, more obvious periodic disturbances.

Within the past two decades, various USDA agencies have studied cost and efficiency data of cottonseed oil mills. Most earlier studies sought to establish estimates of the several components of processing and marketing costs and to explain variations in these costs in terms of size of crush, production area in which mills were located, length of operating season, etc. Average cost estimates for particular mill classifications gave

manpower organization. Not only can the relative merits of existing labor practices be observed, but the potential value of changes in practices can be visualized. Future research in processing efficiency should take this approach.

Table 1.—Percentage distribution of mills processing cottonseed by different extraction processes, 1951-52 and 1957-58 seasons.

Type of mill	1951-52 season[1]	1957-58 season[2]
	Percent	Percent
Hydraulic	73.1	23.4
Screw Press	22.9	61.7
Solvent	4.0	14.9

[1] Kromer, George W., and Gilliland, C. B. Processing the Three Major Oilseeds, USDA Mkt. Res. Rpt. No. 58, April, 1954.
[2] Peier, J. Dale. Capacity and Processing Trends in the United States, USDA Mkt. Res. Rpt. No. 360, September, 1959.

Table 2.—Number of workers, total man-hours and seed processed per man-hour in cottonseed oil mills (1954 and 1958).

Year	Production workers[1]	Total Man-hours[1]	Cottonseed processed[2]	Seed per man-hour
	Number	1,000 hours	1,000 tons	Pounds
1958	6,310	14,899	4,439	596
1954	11,082	27,080	5,249	388

[1] Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce. Fats and Oils MC 58(2)-20H, Census of Manufactures 1958.
[2] USDA. The Fats and Oils Situation, FOS 199, November, 1959.

[1] Mitchell, Julia A., and Jackson, Donald, and Gilliland, C. B. Labor and Power Utilization at Cottonseed Oil Mills, U.S. Dept. Agr. Mkt. Res. Rpt. No. 218, February, 1958.

[2] Brewster, John M. Comparative Economies of Different Types of Cottonseed Oil Mills and Their Effects on Oil Supplies, Prices, and Returns to Growers. USDA Mkt. Res. Rpt. No. 54, February, 1954.

• Freeman To Speak At CPA Meeting

SECRETARY of Agriculture Orville Freeman will be the featured speaker at the annual meeting of the Cotton Producers Association to be held in the Merchandise Mart in Atlanta, Nov. 28-29, according to D. W. Brooks, CPA general manager.

Freeman will speak to delegates at 11 a.m., Nov. 29.

Other prominent speakers on the program include Dr. Noah Langdale, president, Georgia State College of Business Administration, Atlanta, and representatives from the agricultural college, Extension Service, Farm Bureau and USDA in states where the producers' group operates.

Delegates from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and from as far west as Arizona will attend the two-day meeting, predicted to be the largest ever held, says Brooks.

Sessions will get underway following lunch on Nov. 28 and adjourn the following afternoon.

"It is fitting we have the largest meeting ever held in the history of our organization," said Brooks, "as this has been CPA's most successful year."

The Association reached a total net worth of more than $24 million during the year just ended, Brooks stated.

■ **HERBERT M. BLOCK, vice-president, United States Testing Co., has received the American Council of Independent Laboratories third annual Award for Meritorious Service in behalf of independent testing.**

In South Carolina
Mechanization Comes of Age

"Cotton mechanization finally became of age as 669 mechanical cotton harvesters were put to work on farms in 36 South Carolina counties this fall," says M. C. Rochester, Clemson Extension economist.

Orangeburg County led in the use of mechanical harvesting with 100 pickers. Other counties reporting 20 or more mechanical pickers are: Lee, 82; Marlboro, 71; Clarendon, 60; Sumter, 55; Darlington, 35; Williamsburg, 35; Calhoun, 28; Bamberg, 25; Florence, 25; Allendale, 23; and Aiken, 20.

Cottonseed Meal Shipped

Columbia will export 16,500 short tons of cottonseed cake and meal—the quantity estimated to be in excess of domestic requirements.

At the request of cattlemen, oilseed cake and meal exports were prohibited in 1959 to increase supplies available for the feed industry. However, with increasing cotton production, the supply of meal now exceeds domestic use.

New ACMI Board Members

Three changes of members of the board of directors, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, have been announced by R. Dave Hall, president.

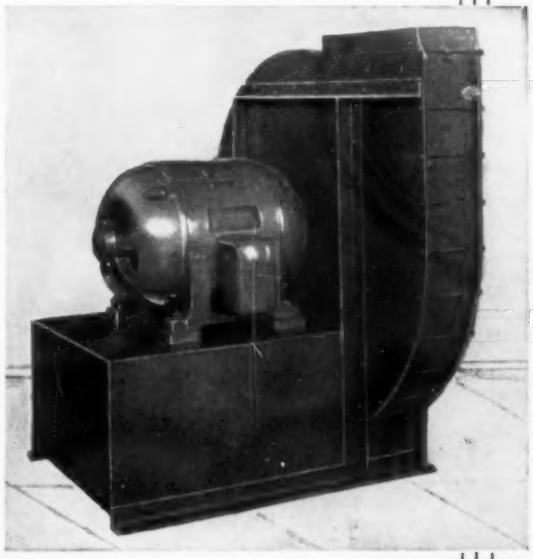
Richard R. Higgins, Boston; J. Spencer Love, Greensboro, N.C., and Fred M. Lyon of Opp, Ala., have been named to fill unexpired terms on the board.

High Speed Aeration

Reduce Moisture Content The Quickest Way

Phelps rubber bladed fans are built in various sizes to meet your requirements. They're ideal for the Aeration of rice, oats, corn, cotton seed, and all grain-seed products.

The extra static pressure of a Phelps cooling fan is like having another full-time insurance policy on your storage bins.



Hubert Phelps MACHINERY COMPANY
1700 EAST NINTH ST. – PHONE FRANKLIN 6-1141 – LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

PELRAP®

Full 2 lbs. Approx. 2 lbs.

The Standard of the Industry

Originated and Developed by

PELICAN BAG CO., INC.

Crowley, La.

Distribution in All Cotton Producing States

Your Nearest Oil Mill Can Supply You

Insist on "PELRAP"

THE FIRST AND FINEST CLOSELY WOVEN JUTE BAGGING

True "Maximum Protection"

Foreign Markets

Cotton Outlook "Favorable"

"FAVORABLE" seems to be the key word describing the current and prospective cotton situation in many major exporting and importing markets. Following is a brief summary by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, highlighting the cotton situation for 1961-62 in several foreign countries.

Canada—Cotton consumption in Canada this year is expected to exceed the 333,000 bales used in 1960-61 by five or 10 percent. Mill activity in recent months reportedly is at the highest rate in several years. Domestic demand for textiles continues strong, while imports of cotton goods have eased from the high levels of 1959-60 and stocks of textiles are at low level. In view of these factors and relatively low beginning stocks of around 40,000 bales, raw cotton imports this season should substantially exceed the 1960-61 total of 300,000 bales. Cotton stocks were pulled down late last season in Canada, as in many other importing countries, when shipments of U.S. cotton purchased last summer were deferred until Aug. 1 or later to take advantage of the higher U.S. export payment rate.

France—The textile situation in France is expected to be relatively favorable in 1961-62, although not as good as last season. Demand for French cotton goods has weakened in some export markets. The political situation is causing some hesitancy on purchases for shipment after the first of the year, and imports may be slightly below last season's figure of 1,408,000 bales. French consumption, estimated at 1,375,000 bales for 1961-62, would be slightly below last season, but within two percent of the record 1,395,000 bales used in 1957-58.

West Germany—The cotton industry is thriving in West Germany, Europe's largest importer and consumer. With stocks at the beginning of this season reduced to 415,000 bales from 535,000 bales a year earlier, imports in 1961-62 likely will be maintained at about last season's takings of 1,426,000 bales, but 15 percent under the long-time record of 1,692,000 bales received in 1959-60. A continuation of the increase in consumer demand is expected to about offset the effect of larger stocks of yarns and textiles, larger textile imports, and increased competition from manmade fibers. Consumption this season, forecast at around 1,450,000 bales, compares with the 1960-61 record of 1,500,000, and the 1,430,000-bale average of the last five seasons.

Italy—The Italian cotton textile industry anticipates a favorable level of activity in 1961-62, although consumption may ease slightly from the 1,040,000 bales used in 1960-61, the largest volume in over 30 years. Recent domestic and export sales of cotton goods have held up well, but some increase has occurred in inventories of textiles, and prices of textiles have eased somewhat. As in the case of consumption, cotton imports this season are expected to continue close to the 1,025,000 bales received in 1960-61, which will maintain stocks at about the 440,000-bale mark of last Aug. 1. Italy is expected to continue as one of the "big four" European markets for U.S. cotton, although larger 1961 crops of attractively-priced Middle Eastern cotton moved to Italian mills in volume early this season as prices of U.S. staples continued to edge upward.

Japan—Following the removal on April 1, 1961, of quantity and source controls over cotton imports, Japan's 1960-61 takings of 3,500,000 bales were seven percent above the previous year's postwar record, and were close to the alltime highs of the mid-1930's. Although the Japanese probably will continue as the world's largest cotton importers and by far the largest overseas buyers of U.S. cotton, the country's imports in 1961-62 may show some decline. This is caused mainly by a 300,000-bale increase in stocks last season, a rising trend in raw cotton prices, and continued pressure from Japan's competitors for overseas textile markets. Larger beginning stocks of lower-priced cotton, along with favorable economic conditions and further progress in the quality and diversity of textiles for export, may hold 1961-62 consumption near last season's 23-year record of 3,200,000 bales.

United Kingdom—The United Kingdom's cotton industry is still beset by labor problems and large imports of cotton textiles. New mill orders reportedly are lagging, and mill stocks of goods have mounted in recent months. Consumption may ease slightly from the

1,230,000 bales used in 1960-61. Imports totaled 1,151,000 bales in 1960-61. This season imports may approximate offtake, leaving stocks about unchanged from the 350,000 bales on hand Aug. 1. Early this season imports of U.S. cotton were expanded because of arrivals of substantial quantities purchased at last season's attractive prices and shipped after the two and one-half cents-per-pound increase in the export payment rate became effective on Aug. 1.

India—The 1961-62 cotton crop in India is currently estimated at 4.3 million bales compared with 4.6 million bales in 1960-61. Excessive rains in some areas caused a reduction from last year's relatively high yields per acre. Domestic consumption in 1961-62 appears likely to about equal the 4.6 million bales used last season. Increased competition for foreign textile markets could be offset by higher domestic offtake. In view of adequate stocks of raw cotton, India may reduce imports considerably this season from the relatively large total of 875,000 bales imported in 1960-61. Also, exports could rise from the 240,000 bales of last season. Stocks this season are expected to decline moderately from the beginning figure of 1,975,000 bales.

Switzerland—The present outlook in Switzerland is for a continuation of activity at about the same rate as last season in all phases of the cotton industry. Imports and consumption are expected to total about 200,000 bales in 1961-62, probably 40 to 45 percent U.S. cotton, leaving stocks about unchanged at around 125,000 bales.

Mexico—The 1961-62 cotton situation in Mexico is characterized by a prospective decrease in production and exports, with consumption continuing to increase. The two million acres and crop of 1.9 million bales are down about 10 percent or more from 1960-61. Some switching to other crops took place in the older producing regions, although cotton acreage expansion occurred in the smaller, newer areas. Yields in Matamoros were cut by unfavorable weather and disease.

With a smaller crop, Mexican exports probably will decline to about 1.4 million bales compared with 1.6 million in 1960-61. Japan, Germany, and Italy are the main export markets, and arrangements have been made to continue large-scale exports to Spain again this season.

Consumption rose to over 500,000 bales last season, six percent above 1959-60, and is expected to increase slightly in 1961-62, although indications of weaker consumer demand and higher domestic cotton prices have tended to slow mill consumption. Over the past year, prices of raw cotton to Mexican farmers have risen about five percent, and may continue strong this season because of reduced supplies.

Brazil—The outlook for the cotton industry in Brazil is favorable in 1961-62. Under encouragement of the government and trade, increased production is expected in both North Brazil, where harvest is nearing completion, and in South Brazil, where planting is now under way. Although current drouth conditions in Sao Paulo could affect cotton acreage, the present forecast of at least 2.2 million bales for all Brazil, if reached, will place this season's crop substantially above the 1.95 million bales grown in 1960-61. Also, it would be the largest outturn since the 1943-44 crop of 2.7 million bales. Brazilian cotton consumption in 1961-62 may again break the record levels of recent years. Despite larger domestic offtake, increased export availabilities indicate that Brazil could export around one-third more cotton this season than the 665,000 bales shipped in 1960-61, without substantially altering stocks of around 725,000 bales.

Peru—Peruvian production of extra-long staple Pima and Karnak in 1961-62 is about equal to last season's crop of 136,000 bales. The current season's acreage of other cotton, mainly Tangius, reportedly at or near record high levels, indicates a crop of these types considerably larger than the 419,000 bales grown in 1960-61. With estimated stocks of around 315,000 bales on Aug. 1, 1961, and the probability of a larger crop, exports of Peruvian cotton this season should exceed the 478,000 bales shipped in 1960-61. Consumption of cotton in Peru, mostly Tangius, probably will continue the slight uptrend of recent years and exceed the 80,000 bales used last season.

Greece—The upward trend in cotton production in Greece continues as a result of government measures, such as producer subsidies of about $10.67 per irrigated acre and $6.67 per non-irrigated acre. Area in cotton in 1961 is estimated at 469,000 acres, up 60,000 acres from 1960. With a larger area irrigated (now 68 percent of the total) and favorable growing conditions, the 1961 crop is

(Continued on Page 36)

ATTENTION GINNERS!
HERE'S WHY YOU GET...
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
WITH THE NEW!
IVEY INCLINED
MOTE CLEANER
Only the finest raw materials, combined with quality workmanship, and rigid production standards, go into the manufacture of Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner. Quality control is assured throughout production.
Close supervision in every stage of assembly results in an efficient piece of equipment. The Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner and Bale Press is completely inspected and fully tested for flaws before shipment.
The Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner is a ruggedly constructed and compact mote cleaner and bale press. It is simple to operate, yet effective and efficient. The Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner will add profit to your ginning operation. Get the full details.
WRITE . . . WIRE . . . OR CALL WESTERN
Western Metals Division
of
WESTERN PIPE AND STEEL, INC.
2001 Auburn Lubbock, Texas
PO 5-8877

as viewed from The PRESS Box

grand-dad weevil

How old is an old boll weevil? It depends on the sex, culture and rearing conditions—a 199-day old weevil is a grand-daddy, but some have lived as long as 383 days. And unlike the homo sapien species, male boll weevils can expect to live longer than their female counterparts.

In a study conducted by entomologists at Louisiana Experiment Station, boll weevils lived a maximum of 199 days in a controlled laboratory environment.

No information was avalable on the life span of boll weevils reared from the egg to the adult stage on an artificial diet.

In the study, adults of laboratory cultures of weevils from Mexico and Louisiana were put in an environment where temperature and humidity were controlled. The insects were fed fresh cotton squares.

Ninth-generation boll weevil males from Mexico lived, on the average, about 120 days. Females averaged more than 80 days. Fifteenth-generation males and females from Louisiana, averaged respectively, 89 and 68 days of life. The average life span of laboratory-reared insects generally exceeded those in the field. However, field records have been obtained of weevils living 383 days. These long-lived weevils entered hibernation in the fall, emerged in the spring, lived through the summer, and went back into hibernation the following fall.

for emerged weeds

Diuron now can control emerged weeds in cotton. It's done by mixing the herbicide with one of several surfactants. Used alone, diuron only is effective for killing weeds before emergence.

This means that an application of a surfactant-diuron mixture to weed foliage may replace the diuron treatment at lay-by, say USDA scientists who developed the mixture at Mississippi Experiment Station in Stoneville.

Field studies show that about 0.5 pound of diuron plus less than 1.5 pounds of surfactant per acre will control growing weeds. This small amount of herbicide won't leave harmful residues. Per-acre cost of the mixture is about one to three dollars.

starvation diet

Entomologists have tricked a caterpillar into starving itself to death. When loopers chewed on lettuce treated with a new compound by W. Harry Lange, University of California, they quickly developed a strange and lethal behavior pattern: they stopped eating. In five days all were dead, apparently from starvation.

Lange reports that the chemical controlled loopers on lettuce better than conventional insecticides. In addition:

The chemical is non-toxic to humans, hence will not create a residue problem.

It affects only certain plant eating insects, and so protects predators and other beneficial insects.

Future insect generation probably will not become resistant to it. Says Lange, "How do you develop resistance to starvation?"

Thus, possibly another new frontier in agricultural pest control has been opened.

another crop

Cotton stalks may become a new "crop". This is the claim of a firm that reports it has developed a process making it commercially feasible to produce paper pulp, fertilizer and planting mix from cotton stalks. According to the company, growers can "harvest" their cottton stalks with existing conventional equipment—with minor adjustments—and this can be done either by the grower or by hay contractors in the off-season. A company official adds that paper pulp surveys have indicated that, by 1970, sources other than existing wood must be found for pulp production.

Swift Announces Changes

Harry F. Lester and James A. Smith have been appointed managers of two of Swift & Co.'s soybean mills.

Lester will succeed C. D. Whitaker at the Des Moines mill. Whitaker will be transferred to the general oil mill department in Chicago. The other manager is James A. Smith, who will take over as manager of the Fostoria, Ohio, mill, succeeding Lester.

Cotton Seed and Burr Handling... Our Specialty

Latest Designs . . . Immediate Delivery

BURR HOPPERS:

ALL NEW and EXCLUSIVE model with complete elimination of bridging

Economical, conventional type with minimum bridging

BURR SPREADERS:

The most modern and effective engineering features — provides the ultimate in truck and trailer mounted spreaders.

SEED HOUSES:

Easy operating and automatic locking doors

Sturdy and attractive

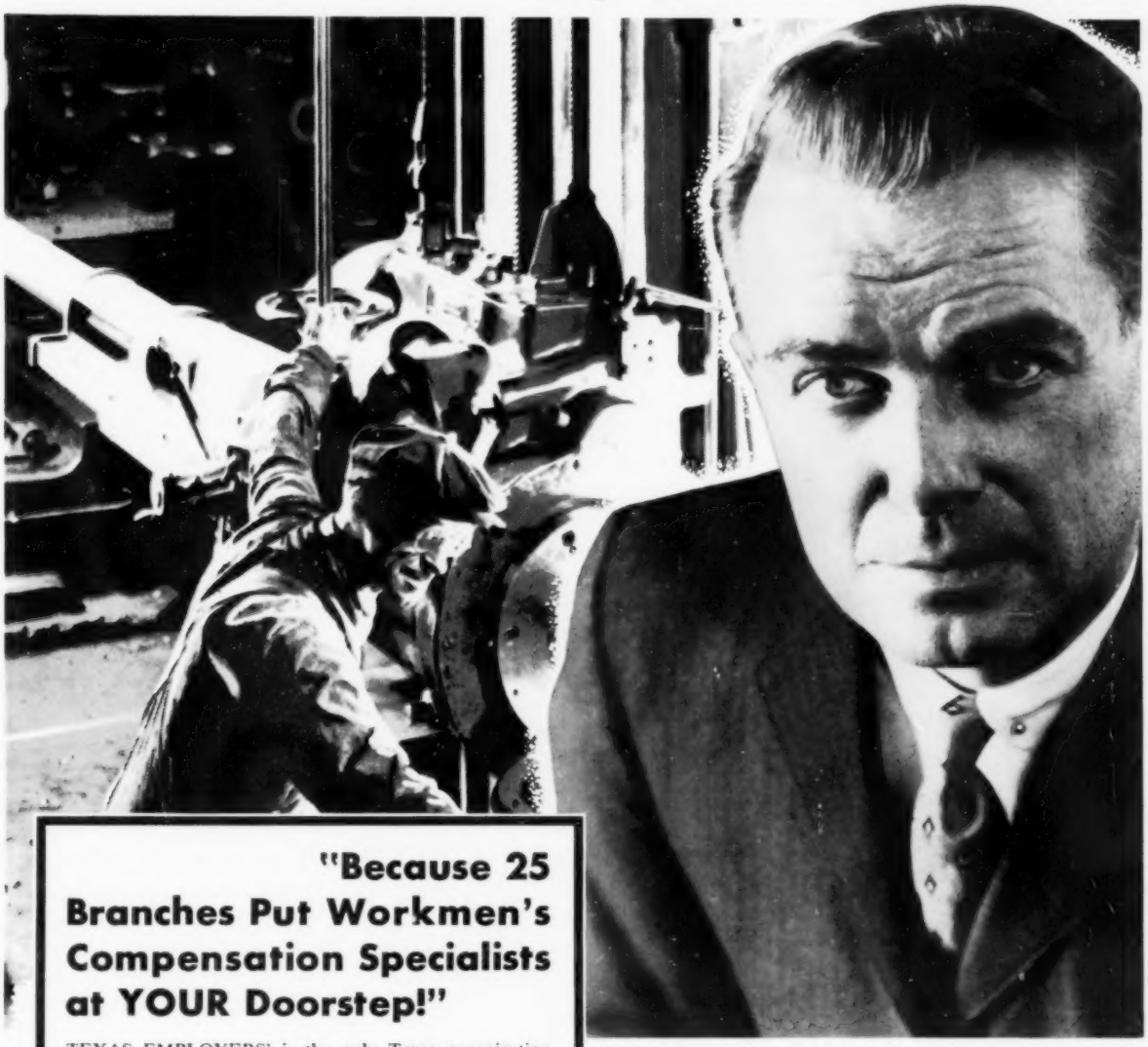
Gravity loading with convenient bottom storage

Descriptive Literature Available

TRIANGLE
Manufacturing Company, Inc.

P. O. Box 486 SLATON, TEXAS Phone VAlley 8-4573

it PAYS to place Workmen's Compensation with the SPECIALIST!



"Because 25 Branches Put Workmen's Compensation Specialists at YOUR Doorstep!"

TEXAS EMPLOYERS' is the only Texas organization equipped to give you all workmen's compensation services from its own offices, in 25 cities clear across Texas! We are the only organization staffed with its own team of management, sales, service, safety engineering, underwriting, and claim settlement specialists in every Branch. We are a Direct Writing Company in the field. We are an organization ready, able and eager to work with you directly on *all* your workmen's compensation problems. Shouldn't we get together?

AUSTIN F. ALLEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

BEN H. MITCHELL, PRESIDENT

Our Business is Workmen's Compensation Insurance *only*. We were organized 46 years ago just to provide this one type of insurance! That's why, right this minute, we are carrying considerably more than twice as much Workmen's Compensation Insurance in Texas than any other company! For you, this means maximum security, *really expert* Safety Engineering Assistance, Faster Claims Settlement, Direct, Local Service . . . at a possible savings to you!

Let us Prove It!

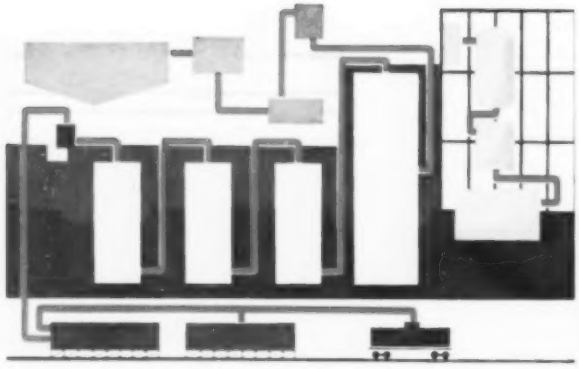
Texas Employers Affiliated with
INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Employers National Life And **Employers Casualty**
INSURANCE COMPANY COMPANY • DALLAS, TEXAS

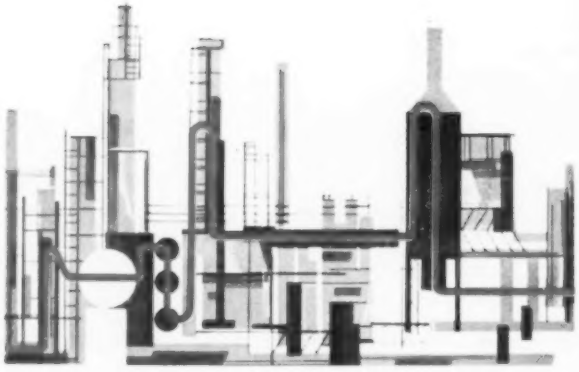
ABILENE, 749 NICKORY STREET • AMARILLO, 1018 VAN BUREN STREET • AUSTIN, 1718 LAVACA • BEAUMONT, 3693 NORTH STREET • CORPUS CHRISTI, 819 N. TANCAHUA STREET • DALLAS, EMPLOYERS INSURANCE BUILDING DALLAS, OAK CLIFF OFFICE • EL PASO, 2616 N. OREGON • FORT WORTH, 3220 W. 4TH STREET • FREEPORT, P.O. BOX 1057 • GALVESTON, 2315 BROADWAY • HARLINGEN, 805 EAST JACKSON STREET • HOUSTON, 3300 KIRBY DRIVE • HOUSTON, 338 SOUTH WAYSIDE DRIVE • LONGVIEW, STREET FLOOR PETROLEUM BLDG. • LUBBOCK, 1404 AVENUE H • MIDLAND, 511 NORTH MAIN STREET • ODESSA, 912 NORTH LEE • PORT ARTHUR, 534 NINTH AVENUE SAN ANGELO, 2014 WEST BEAUREGARD • SAN ANTONIO, TOWER LIFE BLDG. • SHERMAN, 400 NORTH CROCKETT • TYLER, 500 SOUTH BECKHAM • WACO, 1809 COLUMBUS AVENUE • WICHITA FALLS, 906 TRAVIS STREET

BLAW-KNOX

PROCESS -ABILITY!



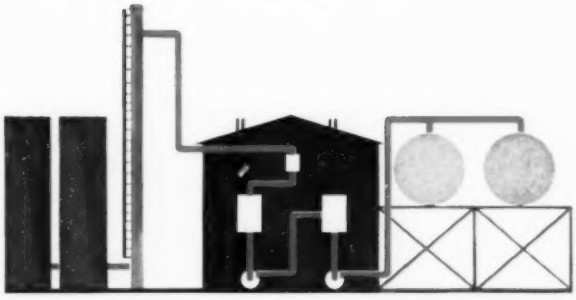
PROCESS-ABILITY IN GENERAL CHEMICALS
Typical of Blaw-Knox contributions here is the cooperation with a major producer of chlorine and caustic soda, in the development of a new type of Mercury cell design. This cell is being used in several operating plants designed and built by Blaw-Knox. Blaw-Knox has completed more than 100 process plants in the general chemicals field with a value in excess of 250 millions of dollars.

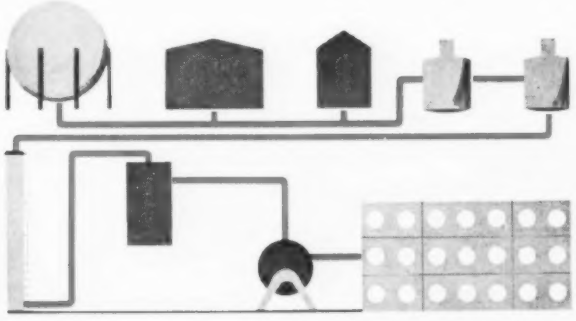


PROCESS-ABILITY IN PETROLEUM AND PETRO-CHEMICALS *Blaw-Knox has completed nearly 100 refining and processing plants in this broad field. Individual projects include refining of crude; production of petrochemical intermediates; production of monomers, fuel additives and plasticizers. Blaw-Knox offers many licensed processes which are made available by major oil and chemical firms both in the United States and abroad.*

IMPORTANT WORDS TO GROW WITH

Process-Ability describes the Blaw-Knox business-engineering service that develops your plan for process development, expansion or modernization. Bringing into a single focus all the factors that determine process feasibility, this important service can give you a clear picture of profitability *before* the investment of capital. ■ Blaw-Knox Process-Ability is the result of more than two decades' growth and refinement. Process-Ability can minimize research and development work; translate new or existing process data into commercial plant designs; apply the newest processing techniques, and give you realistic cost estimates *before* capital commitments. ■ Blaw-Knox Process-Ability is reflected in over four hundred completed processing facilities totalling more than eight hundred millions of dollars in corporate assets. It has resulted in the completion of process plants in such far-flung areas as Egypt and Australia, Holland and Mexico, Japan and England, Denmark and Brazil. ■ If you are considering expansion for profit, you will want to consider Blaw-Knox Process-Ability and its many unique contributions to the Processing Industries. A letter to Mr. C. F. Hauck, Vice President, will bring a full description of our services. Blaw-Knox Company, Chemical Plants Division, Blaw-Knox Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. District offices in New York, Chicago, Houston, Birmingham and San Francisco.





PROCESS-ABILITY IN FATS AND OILS *Blaw-Knox is perhaps best known in the fats and oils industry as the developer of the Rotocel Extractor used for the extraction of oils from oil seeds such as soybeans, cottonseed, corn germ and flaxseed. Installed capacity of Rotocels exceeds 2,500,000 tons-per-year of oil-bearing seeds. Total value of ninety-five Blaw-Knox installations in this field is in excess of 30 millions of dollars.*

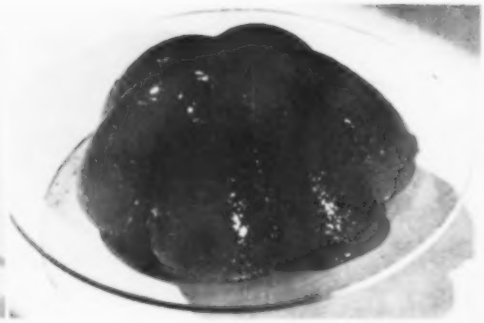
PROCESS-ABILITY IN RESINS AND PLASTICS *Blaw-Knox experience in this field is represented by ninety completed plants valued at 150 millions of dollars. Early in World War II Blaw-Knox was chosen by the Defense Plant Corporation and the major rubber companies to design and build synthetic rubber plants. Since that time, Blaw-Knox has designed, engineered or constructed the majority of the free world's synthetic rubber plants.*

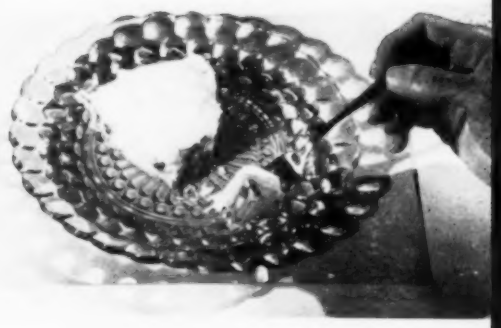
Chemical Plants Division

BLAW-KNOX

BLAW-KNOX

Blaw-Knox designs and manufactures for America's growth industries: METALS: Rolling Mills • Steel Processing Lines • Rolls • Castings • Open Hearth Specialties • PROCESSING: Process Design, Engineering and Plant Construction Services • Process Equipment and Pressure Piping • CONSTRUCTION: Concrete and Bituminous Paving Machines • Concrete Batching Plants and Forms • Gratings • AEROSPACE: Fixed and Steerable Antennas • Radio Telescopes • Towers and Special Structures • POWER: Power Plant Specialties and Valves





New Markets With Soybean Protein

Refined soybean protein can be used to make edible gels and foams with potential uses including both food and industrial products, according to research information from USDA's Northern Utilization Research and Development Division in Peoria, Ill.

The new products can add variety to diets and improve nutrition, especially in those countries where meats are less plentiful than they are in the U.S., says USDA.

A combination of the refined soybean protein and cereal products, researchers believe, would provide a diet well balanced in amino acids.

In addition to human consumption, these foams and gels also may prove useful to industry as glues, binders, coatings and other thickening agents, say A. C. Eldridge, W. J. Wolf, and A. M. Nash, who worked out lab procedures for making the new products. The studies were under the leadership of A. K. Smith, head, protein investigations, and J. C. Cowan, chief, oilseeds laboratory.

The gels revert to liquid when heated and thicken again when cool. They are the first heat-reversible gels made from a vegetable protein. The foams are unusually stable, several times more so than other foam products tested for comparison. Both of the products are bland in taste and appearance. In lab tests they proved compatible with various added flavoring and coloring materials.

"Pilot plant procedures for producing the new gels and foams has not yet been attempted, but the simplicity of laboratory procedures, plus the commercial availability of the starting materials indicates feasible commercial production," Smith says.

Soybean protein used in making the gels and foams was extracted by acid precipitation from soybean meal. The extracted protein was treated with an alcohol solution to remove water and fatty materials, then neutralized with sodium hydroxide. The product resulting was sodium proteinate (soluble in water). When this is heated and whipped, the proteinate solutions form foams; allowed to cool then they form gels. When reheated, the gels return to liquid.

This method is based on earlier studies by Northern Division chemists, who refined soybean protein and described some of its properties.

SIMPLE...DIRECT READING

COTTON MOISTURE METER

Gives Accurate Moisture Content *Instantly*

With this pocket size, German made instrument you just insert a cotton sample firmly in the cup, press the button and read the moisture content. Accurately operates on the principle of electric conductivity. The easily replaced battery makes the instrument completely portable.

Distributed and Serviced in the United States by

SAMUEL JACKSON MANUFACTURING CORP.

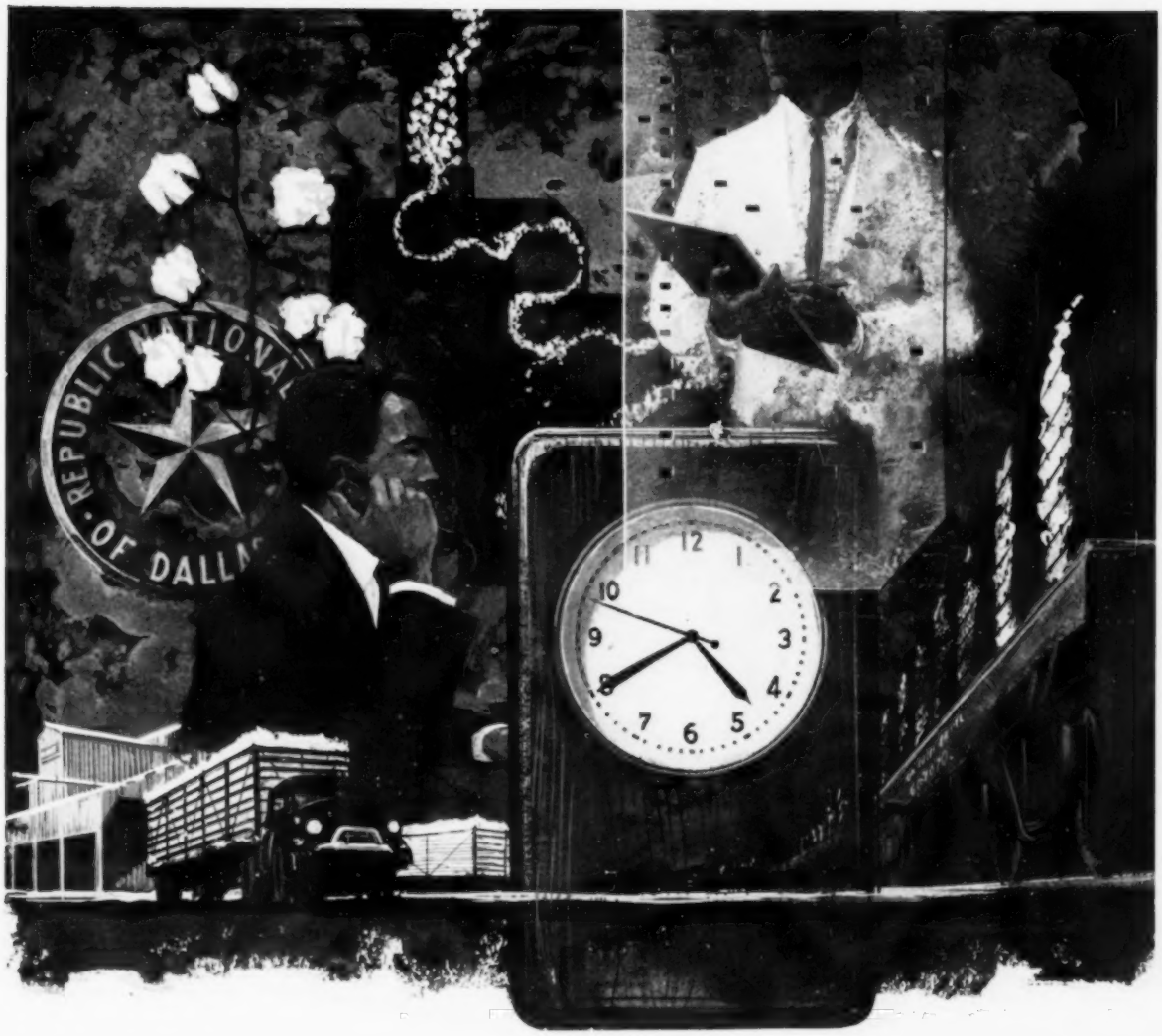
P. O. BOX 5007 LUBBOCK, TEXAS POrter 5-6611

2 lb. weight — 21 lbs. TARE
Open weave Jute Bagging
Pretested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"

BELTON BAGGING CO.

Belton, South Carolina



THE TIME IS ALWAYS "NOW"

To the cotton man, in the collection of cotton drafts and handling of collateral, the time is always NOW! The cotton specialists at Republic, a leader in cotton banking, are as close as your telephone to give you that vital NOW service. Your letters of credit are promptly and speedily transmitted to *save* you money, to *make* you money. We take seriously, too, our responsibility to keep up with all the government regulations and requirements concerning the cotton business. When time is of the essence, or when any other cotton banking problem arises, call Republic, where knowledge gained by experience, promptness and resources serves *you* . . . the cotton man.

"My Bank" *to the Cotton Man*

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK
OF DALLAS

MEMBER FEDERAL
DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $105,000,000 ★ LARGEST IN THE SOUTH

TEST GATE is shown in open position. When ditch is filled, the gate rides on the surface of the water.

Irrigation Gate *opens and closes automatically*

CLOSED AUTOMATIC gate holds back the ditch flow and forces water into the adjacent field borders.

A NEW IRRIGATION ditch gate, which—controlled automatically by waterflow—opens, closes, and resets itself, can reduce labor and increase efficiency of water use.

Placed at proper intervals in a head ditch, the gate opens in sequence to direct water into field borders or furrows. In ditches that are emptied between irrigations, the gate closes and resets itself for the next irrigation.

USDA Agricultural Engineers J. A. Bondurant and A. S. Humpherys believe the new gate will prove especially valuable in water-scarce and labor-scarce areas. These ARS researchers developed the gate in cooperation with Idaho Experiment Station.

This water-controlled gate is set at right angles to the head ditch and pivots on a horizontal axis at the top. After water is directed into the ditch, the first gate checks the water so that it flows onto the first set of borders.

While these borders are being irrigated, a small amount of water collects in a container attached to the first gate by a trip mechanism. When enough water accumulates, the container descends and releases the trip mechanism. The gate swings up and water flows down the head ditch to the second gate, which repeats the operation cycle. This sequence continues until all fields are irrigated.

When water no longer enters the head ditch and flow ceases, all gates close and relock themselves. Since water in the container is spilled when each gate opens, the entire process is ready to start again when water flows into the ditch.

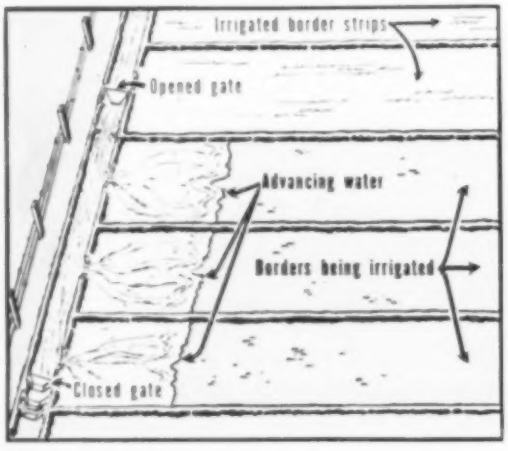
Irrigation time (and thus the amount of water applied to each border or furrow) is controlled by adjusting the rate of waterflow into the container and by the weight required to trip the release mechanism.

In ditches with little or no slope, several borders or furrow groups can be irrigated by using one gate. In more steeply sloping ditches, however, a gate is needed for each border or furrow group. Furrows may be irrigated individually from spiles set through the ditch bank or by using an equalizing ditch to distribute the water on fields.

Current irrigation practices require much time and work, and farmers often schedule irrigations to fit the farm-labor pattern rather than crop and soil needs. This usually results in inefficient use of water. By installing automatic equipment, however, farmers can irrigate efficiently and continuously—and make full use of available water.

A few farmers have installed clock-controlled dams, which check the water for a given length of time and then release it to the next portion of the head ditch. These timers save water and labor, but must be manually reset before each irrigation.

THIS FIELD ARRANGEMENT permits three borders to be irrigated before closed gate automatically opens to release water for next group of borders.



Brand Preference Study On Margarine

New Yorkers show a marked preference for high-priced brands of margarine, while housewives in southeastern states prefer lower-cost brands.

This point was one of the findings of a USDA study on returns from marketing vegetable oils in margarine.

Retail prices for margarine ranged from 15 to 39 cents a pound at the time of the study (1959). "Superbrands" and nationally advertised brands retailed near the top of this range while lower priced margarines averaged 21 cents retail.

The more expensive brands accounted for three-fourths of all sales in New York City. Practically the reverse occurred in the Southeast, where lower priced margarines were two-thirds of retail sales.

Retail margins for margarine were generally highest for the higher priced spreads. For instance, the retail margin for the "super brands" in 1959 averaged 5.4 cents; the margin for the lower priced brands averaged 3.7 cents.

Retail prices, in general, were higher in metropolitan New York than in Chicago, Los Angeles, or the Southeast.

Speakers at Chemical Meet

Dr. George R. Ferguson, president, Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, and Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, will be featured speakers at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Oct. 29-Nov. 1 at Hot Springs, Va.

Talks by government and consumer group representatives will cover "The Extension Entomologist—A Public Relations Agent," "Chemicals and Food—The Woman's Angle," and "Chemicals and Wildlife Management."

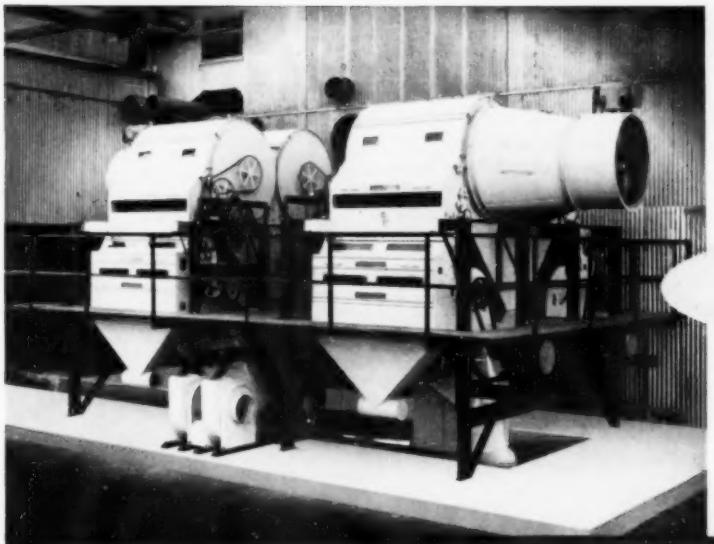
More Fat Use Predicted

Use of fats in mixed feeds could jump from the present level of 0.5 billion pounds to 1.4 billion pounds within the next decade, says USDA.

This future fats-use figure is based on several industry trends. These include expanding production of livestock and poultry; expanding production of commercial feeds; more feed pelleting; more bulk handling; wider use of high-protein, high-energy rations; larger percentages of fats being used in feeds; widened recognition of advantages of adding fats to feed formulas; and growing supplies of tallow and grease at relatively stable prices.

PROGRESSIVE GINNERS WHO "THINK IT THROUGH" DO IT RIGHT THE FIRST TIME WITH...

MOSS LINT CLEANERS



EITHER IN TANDEM

OR

IN A BATTERY OF THREE

PROFIT follows performance...and nothing performs like a MOSS behind a MOSS

If you are building a new gin or bringing your present plant up to date, include DOUBLE OR TRIPLE MOSS LINT CLEANING from the very beginning. Avoid "back tracking" at a later date to get the sample improvement that your customers demand and deserve.

No one lint cleaner (not even a MOSS) combined with any specific overhead cleaning equipment will give you the long proven performance of a MOSS behind a MOSS! Save future disappointments and replacement costs by getting the *right* combination first.

As all progressive ginners know, MOSS Lint Cleaners are first in the lint cleaning field. This pace setting leadership insures greater returns from your equipment dollars. There is no question of satisfaction and service with a MOSS behind a MOSS.

You will make more money... make your customers more money... make your gin years ahead in performance with MOSS Lint Cleaners.

MOSS-GORDIN LINT CLEANER CO.

a division of
BOTANY INDUSTRIES, INC.

3116 Main Street
Dallas, Texas
Third Street & Ave. O
Lubbock, Texas
917 S. Third Street
Memphis, Tennessee
2933 Hamilton Street
Fresno, California

■ Cotton's Dilemma

Caught Between The Horns

TECHNOLOGY HAS SLASHED tremendously the time involved in taking cotton from the field to the finished product. Yet, as a result of these accelerated processes, cotton is encountering more punishment at every stage than ever before. The case for U.S. cotton and how it meets and must continue to meet the exacting requirements of today's high-speed textile industry is discussed here by T. L. W. Bailey, Jr., Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

The quality of the U.S. cotton fiber is good—"strictly good," to coin a term based on the lingo of the cotton trade. There is even evidence that the overall quality of the U.S. crop is higher today than 15 years ago.

Still, if a cotton processor encounters disappointing performance during manufacturing, it is perhaps only natural for him to question the quality of the raw material. But it is equally natural for U.S. cotton growers and exporters to be concerned at any such questions. They feel a responsibility for the fiber's worldwide reputation, and they know that unless our cotton is misused or abused, it will turn in a stellar performance.

In the long chain of interrelated processes through which the cotton fiber goes from field to fabric, it is extremely difficult to pinpoint the effect of any particular operation on the quality of the product. However, one thing is certain; with the spectacular speedups that modern technology has introduced into the industry, this delicate fiber is now absorbing more punishment at every stage than oldtimes in the cotton industry would have dreamed possible.

In addition, every manufacturer has his own ways of handling today's high-speed machines. As a result, it is quite possible for exactly the same raw material to turn in widely different performances for a number of different mills—thus confirming that the correct use of U.S. cotton means a product of high quality.

ask your seedsman for...
MISSISSIPPI CERTIFIED COTTON SEED
There's strength of the eagle, plus quality and purity guaranteed in Mississippi Certified Cotton Seed
BLUE TAG
AUBURN 56
DELTAPINE 15
FOX 4
DELTAPINE SMOOTHLEAF
STONEVILLE 7
First year from registered seed. Grown on one variety farms—ginned by one variety gins. Inspected and sampled by approved agronomists. Processed in bonded seed processing plants.
MISSISSIPPI CERTIFIED COTTON SEED GROWERS EXCHANGE, Inc.
ROUTE 2, BOX 23-B CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI
Members Of
MISSISSIPPI SEED IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (AAL)
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

Technological Changes

The keyword in today's textile industry is speed; the key problem, as well as the outstanding achievement, is the tremendous increase in the speed of fiber movement. In efforts to reduce costs, new and speedier machines have been introduced at nearly every processing stage; older machines are being run faster. As a result, cotton is being processed at close to its extreme spinning limit. Small variations, either in the characteristics of the cotton or in any of the processes used on it—which would have been insignificant at the fiber movement rate of 15 years ago—can have marked effects today on performance as well as final product.

A "fiber's eye" view of a modern cotton mill, listing the main mill processes and the more recent changes in them, vividly illustrates what now is being expected of the cotton fiber.

Opening and picking.—When cotton arrives at the mill, it consists of tangled masses of tiny, fragile fibers, tightly compressed into a bale weighing around 500 pounds. Several bales are opened at a time and a layer from each is fed into a machine that mixes, blends, and cleans the fibers. Revolving beaters and fans loosen the packed cotton and shake out debris—an ungentle process that has been stepped up from 400 pounds per hour per picker to 1,000. This means that instead of handling seven billion fibers per hour, each picker is handling 18 billion. The cotton emerges as the unbroken fleecy sheet called picker lap.

Carding.—The lap is then fed to the carding machine, where the fibers are snatched from a slow-moving feed-roll by millions of high-speed revolving steel teeth for further cleaning. Carding removes tangles and partially straightens the fibers. Even with precision settings and excellent maintenance schedules, carding has long been recognized as extremely hard on the cotton fiber. In recent years, production rates have nearly doubled, which means even harsher treatment. Carding machines formerly handled eight pounds an hour; now, they handle 15 and more, and instead of 140 million fibers an hour, nearly 263 million. Carding reduces the fluffy picker lap into the card web. This is gathered off the machine as a loose, soft, inch-thick rope—the sliver.

Drawing.—The next operation involves

■ We continually heap more exacting demands upon cotton. Yet, at the same time, the fiber is encountering more punishment at every stage of the game than ever before.

drawing out the sliver to a much longer, thinner form and further straightening the individual fibers. Groups of slivers are run together through revolving rollers; they emerge as a single "drawing sliver." The amount of pull exerted on the cotton fiber at this stage has been tremendously increased. The slivers are moving through heavier weighted rolls at rates upwards of 600 feet a minute instead of the former 120.

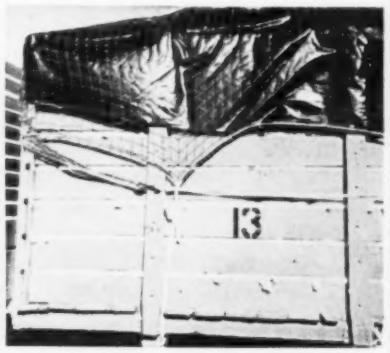
The drawing sliver in turn is fed to another machine, which draws it out still further to a thin strand called the roving. Nowadays the roving process is often condensed from as many as three stages to only one, with much greater drafts and higher speeds—and much more strain on the fiber.

Spinning.—The roving, wound on bobbins, is ready to be spun into yarn. It is at this point that all the prior yarn-preparation methods pay off. Yet it is often not until this point that mill-owners begin to measure the performance of the raw material, regardless of what has or has not been done to it to ready it for the spindle.

A favorite measure of spinnability is "ends down per spindle per thousand spindle hours," or the number of times the yarn breaks in spinning. But each spindle is now revolving much faster, producing more yarn, and putting far greater strain on the yarn than formerly. Spindle speeds have risen from 9,000-9,800 revolutions per minute to 12,000-14,000. Thus, a more realistic measure would now be "ends down per pounds of yarn per hour," with correction for the size of yarn being spun. It is easy to see that sometimes the traditional ways of judging cotton's performance cannot fairly be applied in today's modern operations.

Slashing.—Yarn destined to become the warp or lengthwise threads on the loom needs strengthening to withstand today's increased loom speeds. The warp yarn is run through the slashers, which coats hundreds of strands simultaneously with hot starch and waxes. Slasher speeds have increased 300 percent. This whole process, like all the others, involves rewinding of the product to change the "package" form for use on the next machine. Winding speeds, like all others, ar much faster.

Weaving.—At the loom, the fiber faces one of its most difficult tests, as the warp threads are repeatedly snatched apart to make room for the high-speed shuttles carrying the woof or crosswise threads. A few years ago the shuttles operated at 150 picks per minute; they



Cotton Trailer Nets

Cost about one-sixth as much as tarps. They do a much better job of holding cotton on trailer. Will not flap. Use Poly if it looks like rain. Ideal for field storage of cotton when pickers get ahead of the gin.

PLAIN NETS, COTTON CORD
(Send for Free Samples)

15x15 ft., weight 7 lbs.	$ 3.50 each
11x22 ft., weight 4 lbs.	$ 4.50 each
11x24 ft., weight 11 lbs.	$ 6.25 each
22x22 ft., weight 7¾ lbs.	$ 7.00 each
11x29 ft., weight 7 lbs.	$ 7.50 each
11x32 ft., weight 14 lbs.	$ 8.00 each
36x44 ft., weight 17 lbs.	$19.95 each

SHEET POLYETHELENE
In Rolls—For Less

Width	Length	4M(.004)	6M(.006)
10 ft.	100 ft.	$12.00	$18.00
12 ft.	100 ft.	14.40	21.60
16 ft.	100 ft.	19.20	28.80
20 ft.	100 ft.	24.00	36.00
24 ft.	100 ft.	28.80	43.20
32 ft.	100 ft.	38.40	57.60
40 ft.	100 ft.	48.00	72.00

(Specify Black or Natural)
We recommend black 6 mil. for tarps.
10% Discount for 6 Rolls or More.

TARPS
TOUGH 8 MIL. VINYL

CLOSE OUT—LESS THAN HALF COST
USES—Cotton Trailer Tarps, Swimming Pool Liners or Covers, Stack Covers, Silo, Boat, Equipment Covers, Truck Tarps, etc.
Grommets every 30 inches, reinforced

Send for Free Sample

	6¢ sq. ft. With Grommets	5¢ sq. ft. Plain
12x16 feet	$ 11.52	$ 9.60
12x18 feet	12.96	10.80
12x20 feet	14.40	12.00
12x24 feet	17.80	14.40
12x30 feet	21.60	18.00
12x36 feet	25.92	21.60
12x44 feet	31.68	26.40
13x16 feet	12.48	10.40
13x18 feet	14.04	11.70
13x20 feet	15.60	13.00
13x24 feet	18.72	15.60
13x30 feet	23.40	19.50
13x40 feet	31.20	26.00
13x50 feet	39.00	32.50
21x44 feet	55.44	46.20
26x100 feet	156.00	130.00
26x300 feet	468.00	390.00
27x62 feet	100.44	83.70
35x100 feet	210.00	175.00
35x300 feet	630.00	525.00

Other sizes on request.

Write for Free Literature

GLICK TWINS

Phone STerling 7-1362 — Pharr, Texas

now flash back and forth between the warp threads at dizzying rates of 210 or more.

Finishing.—Even after the fabric is woven, there remain many finishing processes such as bleaching, mercerizing, shrinking, dyeing, printing, and so on. These can involve pressure, heat, the action of water or chemicals, or any combination thereof. Here, too, demands have been increased.

Processing Variations

Among the mills that use U.S. cotton the world over, no two are equipped or operated in exactly the same way. There are almost unlimited combinations of processing conditions, types of machines, machine settings, and standards of quality at each stage, all of which contribute to differences in the cotton's spinning behavior and the quality of the yarn produced. Changes in a mill's techniques, intentional or otherwise, can easily alter the quality of a given machine's product, particularly if these changes are not integrated properly into the mill's entire series of operations.

The area of spinning is especially sensitive to the precision settings of each element in the spinning mechanism. A striking example of how differences in spinning technique can affect quality is a case in which identically processed roving was spun into yarn by 11 different mills. The yarn break-factor varied significantly, and the mill with the lowest yarn strength could well have blamed the raw cotton.

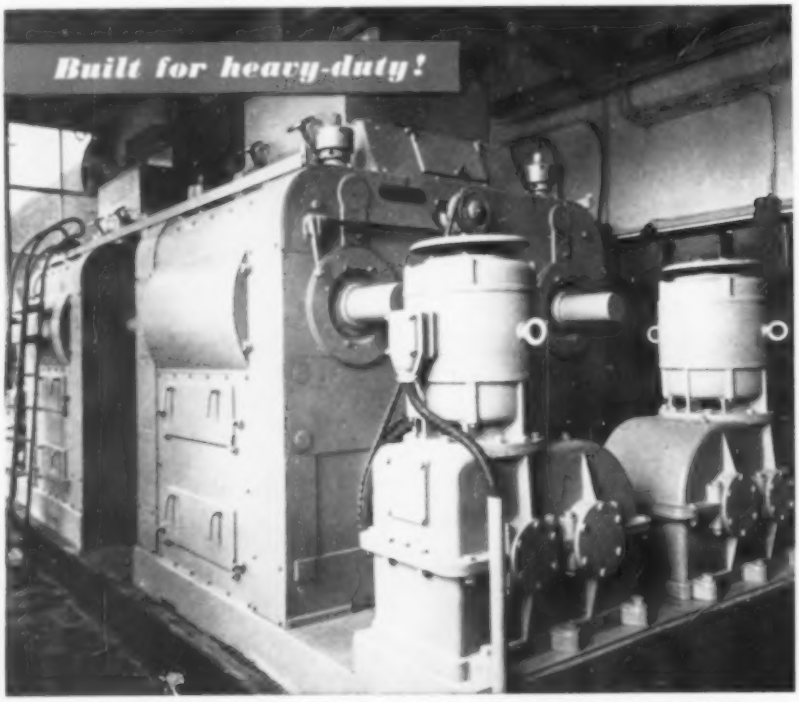
Even more striking is a study of quality differences arising from the processing techniques used before the spinning stage. For this study, 10 bales of similar quality were supplied to each of 20 mills. The mills were natural competitors, each producing the same size of yarn; but there were 40 different processing combinations. Product quality was measured at several stages, with interesting findings.

The result obtained on the same cotton from manufacturing carried on under the best and most carefully controlled conditions was set as an arbitrary 100-percent standard. Against this, the scores of the 20 mills ranged from a low of 62 percent to a high of 88. Variations in individual quality properties were equally wide. Nep count ranged from 5 per 100 square inches of card web to 65; that of card web imperfections, from 4 to 42. Yarn imperfections varied from 36 to 96 per 50 yards. Warp yarn break-factors ranged from 2,109 (indicating the least strength) to 2,305 (the most). These comparisons show that, from the same quality of raw stock, some mills are getting considerably better products than others are.

A Summing Up

Even under the speeds and pressures of today's machinery, U.S. cotton is doing an outstanding job. Many mills are combining the intelligent selection and use of the U.S. fiber with precision adjustments, modern machines and high-speed processing. In these circumstances, they can obtain highly satisfactory results—and they do.

None of this discussion is intended to belittle or criticize the great surge of advancing technology that has brought about so many new developments throughout the world's cotton industry. Rather, it is meant as encouragement to make the best possible use of these developments—and others yet to come—in producing the finest of yarns and fabrics under the most economical of conditions. I am confident that, with the combined efforts of plant breeders, ginners, engineers, fiber and textile technologists, and cotton dealers, U.S. cotton will continue to meet this rapidly advancing industry's ever more exacting demands.



Battery of high-capacity Buhler Four-Roller Flaking Mills, type MWO

Reduce Power and Increase Capacity with this new Flaking Mill

Buhler Offers:

100 YEARS BUHLER

- Complete line of seed cleaning equipment
- Complete line of seed preparation equipment such as high capacity cracking rolls, flaking rolls, crushers, etc.
- All mechanical and pneumatic handling equipment, including conveyors for unloading cars or ships
- BUHLER THERMO-PNEUMATIC . . . a pneumatic conveyor system which cools the conveyed product (for example: extraction meals) before packing or storing
- Full engineering service in modernizing or designing complete mills of all kinds

For information on how BUHLER Engineers, BUHLER Experience and BUHLER Equipment can help you increase the efficiency and output of YOUR mill, call or write . . .

The Buhler Corporation
8925 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn. • Phone LI 5-1401

Buhler Brothers (Canada) Ltd.
111 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ontario • Phone EM 2-2575

Mississippi FB Conclave

Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation will hold its fortieth annual convention in Jackson at the Heidelberg Hotel, Nov. 13-16.

Speakers on the program include Charles B. Shuman, president, American Farm Bureau Federation; Hon. Thomas G. Abernathy, Mississippi congressman; Hon. John C. Stennis, Senator from Mississippi; Tom Anderson, editor, Farm & Ranch, and Dr. A. D. Suttle of the Mississippi Technological and Research Commission.

Delta Council Phone Change

Delta Council has a new phone number! Executive Vice-President B. F. Smith says with the Leland-Stoneville telephone system going to the dial system, Delta Council phone numbers have changed from 1000, 1001 and 1002 to 686-4041, 42 and 43.

Keynoter at SE Workshop

Southeast Can Compete With Any Cotton Area

SOUTHEAST FARMERS can produce cotton on a competitive basis with any other area of the Belt, said Dr. R. C. Edwards, Clemson College president, at the keynote address opening the third annual Southeast Cotton Workshop held at North Carolina State College in Raleigh, Oct. 31-Nov. 1.

"We will not force California out of the cotton business, but we can have a larger stake in the industry," Dr. Edwards declared. "The size of this stake will depend primarily on how economically the Southeast can produce quality cotton."

"We must determine what characteristics we really want in our cotton and then get our farmers to produce this type of cotton, not for the government, but for the mills," he added.

Theme of the two-day meeting was "The Positive Approach to Cotton Utilization in the Southeast."

H. Brooks James, dean of agriculture, N.C. State College presided over opening sessions.

Other morning talks included "Fiber Needs in Cotton Manufacturing," by Joe L. Delaney, general superintendent, Joanna Cotton Mills Co., Joanna, S.C. and "Trends in Total Consumption of Cotton Products," by Frank McCord, market research director, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

Two discussions, "How the Market Can Be Strengthened Through Production Research," presented by Dr. Paul H. Harvey, head, field crops, N.C. State College, and "How the Market Can Be Strengthened Through Quality Preservation," by Elgin Thigpen, North Carolina Extension cotton marketing specialist, rounded out the opening sessions.

During the first afternoon, discussions centered around the theme of "How the Market Will Be Strengthened" with Dr. M. C. Rochester, Extension agricultural economics specialist, moderating and the representatives from the Southeast answering the question for their respective areas. These included: " How It Will Be Done in Alabama," by Jasper E. Jernigan, Auburn University; "In Georgia," by H. B. Goolsby, Extension engineering specialist; "In South Carolina," by S. A. Williams, Extension cotton ginning specialist; and "In North Carolina," by Jack Smith, N.C. Department of Agriculture.

A round-table discussion by L. L. Heffner, Federal Extension Service, finished up the first day's sessions.

Malcolm E. Campbell, dean of textiles, N.C. State College, was the featured speaker at an evening dinner honoring the visitors. The dinner was sponsored by North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association.

Second day sessions began at 8:30 a.m., with George Smith, assistant Extension director (N.C.) presiding.

A progress report on "N.C. Cotton Insect Control Program" was given by Dr. M. J. Mistric, associate professor of entomology, N.C. State College. Other talks included "Community Efforts in Insect Control," by Dr. C. R. Jordon, Jr., Georgia Extension entomologist; and "The New Cotton Program in Georgia," by Larry Torrance, special cotton agent.

"Fertilizer Research Needs in the Southeast," was discussed by Dr. Walter Sowell, Auburn Extension agronomist; Dr. U. S. Jones, head, agronomy department, Auburn University; and Dr. W. C. White, North Carolina Extension agronomy specialist.

Other progress reports included "Planter Box Treatments and In-Row Fungicides," Howard Garriss, North Carolina Extension pathologist; "Defoliation," Dr. W. B. Albert, associate plant pathologist, Clemson College; "Post-emergence Chemical Weed Control," A. D. Worsham, North Carolina Extension specialist; and "Southeast Cotton Workshop Evaluation and Needs," Dr. J. R. Johnson, Georgia Extension agronomist.

• Lee Massey Recovering From Heart Attack

LEE MASSEY, president, Texas Cotton Ginners Association, is reported to be recovering nicely from a heart attack suffered two weeks ago in Texarkana, Texas.

Massey had been to Texarkana visiting a gin when the attack occurred. He drove back to his home in Pilot Point on the day following the attack and was put under a doctor's care.

He is still at home recuperating but says, "I'm sure looking forward to getting some hunting done the first chance I get."

Co-op Ginner of 1961 Sought

Texas Cooperative Ginners Association has begun its search for Texas Cooperative Ginner of 1961.

Bruno E. Schroeder, Association executive vice-president, emphasizes that all names of gin employees submitted to the judging committee must have been associated with a cooperative gin which has had a current active ginning season. Judging will be done on the basis of a scoring card recommended by the Association. For further information, write Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin 1.

What's the Difference?

THAT FIRST THANKSGIVING, the Pilgrims—among other blessings—gave thanks for their newly-found freedom of worship. Today, we in the U.S. accept freedom of worship rather matter-of-factly. It no longer seems to be the prime target of those who would destroy personal freedom and subjugate the individual to the State. Thanks to a political theorist named Karl Marx, those who would snatch away the freedom of the individual now shoot at another target—control of the means of production.

True, Marx—the father of socialism and proponent of a particular brand of socialism, communism—had no regard for religious freedom. His famous "religion is the opium of the people" attests to that. But religion was not the paramount issue. Through his materialistic interpretation of history he pointed out that the basis for socialism would be control of the means of production. Other controls, he knew, would naturally follow. He reasoned that the mode of production of a society determined the general character of the social, political and spiritual processes of life.

Marx felt that social upheaval could and would be achieved by revolutionary means. For many years thereafter this revolutionary theory was the distinguishing mark of communism. Today's champions of the communistic system, however, tend to de-emphasize the revolutionary aspects of the system. Yet, at the same time, we in the U.S. persist in over-emphasizing the revolutionary aspects. We are content in our claim that overthrow of our capitalistic system through revolutionary means would be impossible, that our democratic society provides too many checks and balances to allow for this type of upheaval.

Few, save the Red Chinese, will argue this point. But let's forget Marx's communism for a minute and look at another brand of socialism—a brand which, like communism, attemps to acquire control of the means of production and the resulting social, political and spiritual control; and yet a brand which, unlike Mark's communism, works within the bounds of the democratic society. We're speaking of collectivism.

Communism considers that the State, being dominated by the capitalist, is useless as an instrument to abolish capitalism. Collectivism reasons that if the citizens of a democracy will simply make adequate use of the political power they have, they can bring about the same reforms. Communism visualizes a dictatorship during the transition period, collectivism, continuous use of democratic methods. Communism suggests that the State will finally disappear; collectivism, that the State will have added functions.

Yes, perhaps we do have too many checks and balances in our democratic system to allow for communism to take over. But collectivism will work within our system of checks and balances; it first will attempt to acquire control of the means of production. If successful, the end result won't be communism in its pure form, but it will be subjugation of the individual to the State. Mr. Khrushchev has adjusted well to the difference; he won't quibble if we follow suit.

Edible Fats, Oils, Oilseed Supply Gains 15 Percent

■ **Increased soybean supply accounts for most of the expected increase in the 1961-62 marketing year.**

THE TOTAL U.S. SUPPLY of edible fats, oils and oilseeds for the 1961-62 marketing year is expected to rise 15 percent over the volume available a year earlier. Supplies—in terms of oil—should total 16.1 billion pounds.

The record soybean crop accounts for most of the increase, but butter and lard output also is expected to show a slight gain. Due to the huge soybean oil carryover, beginning stocks on Oct. 1 were up somewhat from last year. Also, total food fats' production in 1961-62 will hit a new high.

Domestic food fats use in 1961-62 probably will continue at about the annual rate of 46 pounds (fat content) per person. With the expected population growth, total domestic use should increase by about 125 to 150 million pounds. These prospects indicate that the volume of edible oils, soybeans, lard and butter available for export in 1961-62 will total a record seven billion pounds, about two billion or 40 percent over last year.

Food fats shipments, including the oil content of soybeans, through September 1962 may reach a new high of 4.5 billion pounds, soaring almost one-third over the 3.2 billion pounds exported during 1960-61.

Main factors accounting for the expected increased shipments are:

Europe will buy more U.S. soybeans because of expanding demand for soybean meal and the probability of very small supplies available from Communist China. Also, last summer many European countries, anticipating lower prices for the new U.S. soybean crop, deferred purchasing. As a result, buying will be heavier this fall.

Japan has removed restrictions on U.S. soybean imports, and the Japanese market should increase.

Cottonseed and soybean oil shipments under the Food-for-Peace program have been expanded sharply—about one billion pounds compared with 525 million in 1960-61.

Soybean supply in the U.S. for 1961-62 is placed at 716 million bushels, up 134 million from the previous year. This increase cannot be readily absorbed, and a sharp increase in carryover stocks on Oct. 1, 1962, is expected—possibly about 75 million bushels compared to only six million on Oct. 1, 1961 and the record 62 million bushels on Oct. 1, 1959.

Soybean crushings in 1961-62 are forecast at a record 425 million bushels, up about 23 million bushels from the previous year. A bean crush this size would produce about 4.6 billion pounds of crude soybean oil and 10 million tons of soybean meal.

Cottonseed production, estimated at 5,942,000 tons, will remain at about 1960-61's level. This output will produce about 1.85 billion pounds of crude cotton oil and about 2,550,000 tons of cake and meal, about the same quantities for both products as last year. Cottonseed oil prices probably will average slightly higher than last year; average meal prices should not vary much from 1960-61.

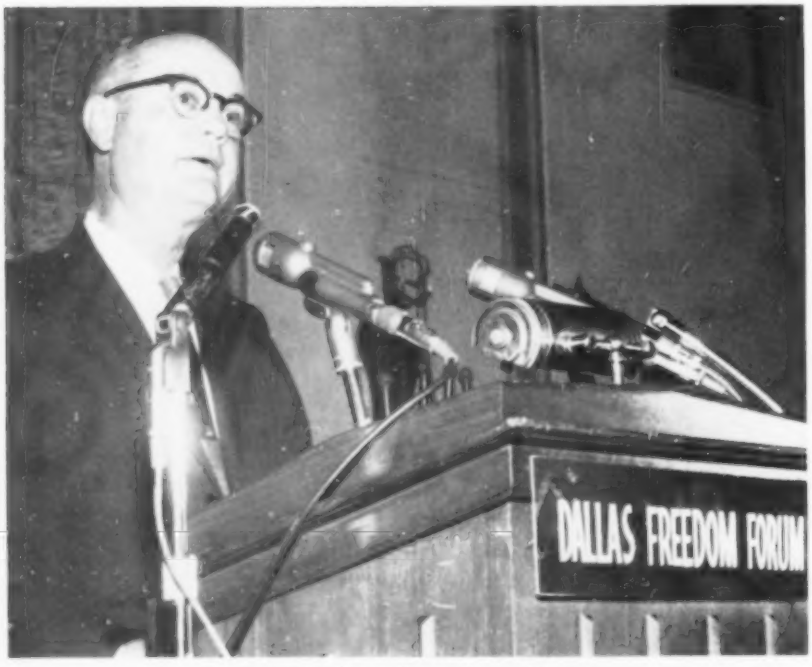
Lard output is expected to rise about five percent, reaching 2.65 billion pounds. This higher output should lower lard prices and increase the amount of lard used in manufacturing shortening. Little change in exports is expected.

Butter output in the 1961-62 marketing year is estimated at 1.55 billion pounds, about three percent over a year earlier. Commercial demand for butter probably will be lower, but total consumption may be maintained by substantially larger distributions from CCC stocks to school lunch and welfare outlets.

Farmers' stock peanut supplies in the 1961-62 marketing year which began Aug. 1 are estimated at 2.08 billion pounds, down five percent from a year ago. However, supplies still are greater than domestic use, and CCC will purchase the surplus under the support program. A large quantity of peanuts acquired by CCC under the 1961 support program will be used for manufacturing peanut butter which will be distributed to schools and needy persons.

Domestic flaxseed supply during 1961-62 is expected to be tight, as output is down sharply and stocks are low. Supplies in the marketing year which began July 1 are estimated at 27 million bushels compared with 33 million last year. Flaxseed crushing for domestic oil use may total around 19 million bushels, slightly less than last year; another two million will be needed for seed. Shipments are expected to reach about two million bushels, leaving only three million bushels for carryover stocks on July 1, 1962.

Inedible tallow and grease output in 1961-62 is forecast at a record 3.6 billion pounds compared with 3.5 billion last year. Domestic use will probably remain at about the same level as the last four years—1.8 billion. Exports are expected to hit a new high of 1.8 billion pounds, compared to last year's 1.7 billion.



Lipscomb Speaks at Dallas Freedom Forum

ED LIPSCOMB, National Cotton Council, Memphis, was one of the nationally-known speakers on hand for the second annual Freedom Forum held in Dallas Nov. 2-4. The three-day program was built around the Communist threat to our country and what we as citizens can do to protect ourselves from this threat. Sessions, which were held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Baker Hotel, were televised.

• Tennessee Ag Council Names W. F. Little

WALTER F. LITTLE, Jr., Memphis, has been named executive director of Tennessee Agricultural Council, according to J. Wayne Griggs, Humboldt, TAC president.

Little, publisher of Cotton Farming magazine—a mid-south publication, will continue in that capacity in addition to his new duties with TAC.

Little is a native of the Mississippi Delta and at one time served as assistant manager, Delta Council.

He is a 1949 Phi Betta Kappa graduate of Washington & Lee University. In Memphis he is a member of the Memphis Society of Association Executives and The Phoenix, young businessmen's civic club.

He and his wife, the former Beverly Lynn Cox of Memphis, are parents of a son, Walter III.

TAC, serving agricultural counties west of the Tennessee River, was formed in 1955.

Estimates Creep Up

Lubbock Exchange Says 2,285,000 Bales

In the wake of the season's first killing freeze on the Texas Plains, Lubbock Cotton Exchange has released another estimate for a record-breaking forecast of the season's cotton crop in the 23-county area.

The new Exchange forecast says a total of 2,285,000 bales of cotton will be harvested in this area.

This will be the largest cotton crop ever, topping the previous whopper—1958—by over 200,000 bales. A total of 2,025,433 bales were harvested in the 23 counties that year.

Exchange officials said good October weather -- "unusually favorable" — was largely responsible for the increase.

"Although some cotton, primarily late plantings, will be damaged by the freeze, overall detrimental effects will probably be negligible," says the Exchange.

Most cotton observers viewed the freeze as "something we had to expect" and were happy it came a week later than the average freeze date of Oct. 25.

Based on total classing office receipts, the harvest is about 23 percent harvested. The three offices, located at Lubbock, Lamesa and Brownfield, reported a combined total of 520,252 bales compared with 353,805 bales at this time last year.

Harvest is about half over in the South Plains region and Northern Plains farmers will hit their peak harvest period in "about three weeks" (Nov. 26), Exchange officials predict.

Floor Plans Mailed for TCGA Convention

Floor plans for the 1962 Texas Cotton Ginners Association's convention are being mailed this week by the Gin Machinery & Supply Association, host organization for the conclave.

As inquiries are already coming in concerning next year's convention, it appears that there will be more takers than space; therefore, all companies and organizations interested in exhibiting at the convention are urged to make space reservations now and plan to be present for the annual drawing. The exhibit space drawing will be held Jan. 6, 9 a.m. at the Texas Cotton Ginners Association office, 3724 Race Street, Dallas.

For more information about the convention, contact Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P.O. Box 26267, Dallas 26.

Illinois Soybean Yield Down

Illinois soybean harvest is almost completed with acre yields down in some spots where late summer drouth was serious.

Farmers in Illinois produced 160 million bushels of soybeans this year or 22 percent of the national total. The state is tied with Iowa, Indiana and Texas in per-acre yields with totals of 29 bushels per acre for all four states.

This year's estimated total national crop is set at 710 million bushels, largest in history, and 27 percent above the 1960 crop total.

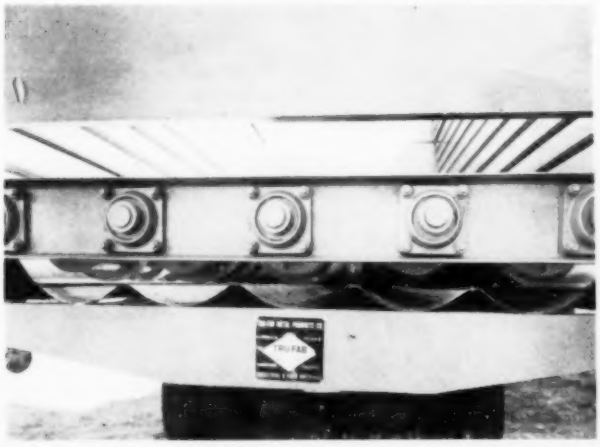
• R. L. South Named Lummus Salesman

RAYMOND L. SOUTH has been named sales representative for south Alabama by the Lummus Cotton Gin Co., according to W. A. Holmes, Columbus (Ga.) district manager.

South is a native of Columbus, and attended South Georgia Junior College and Auburn University. He joined Lummus in January, 1960, following service in the Armed Forces.

He will continue to make Columbus his headquarters.

NOW! A TRU-FAB BURR SPREADER



Mounted on Your Truck Ready to Operate. Five Screw Conveyors Distribute the Burrs Evenly. All Driving Parts Cased Away from Burrs and Trash.

FABRICATORS and ERECTORS of Pre-Fabricated Gin Buildings
Seed Houses • Burr Hoppers • Burr Spreaders
Warehouses • Conveyor Trusses
Towers • Mix Feed Plants • Meal Bins

Serving Gins, Oil Mills and Compresses.

TRADE-MARK TRU-FAB METAL PRODUCTS

Tru-Fab Metal Products Co., Lubbock, Texas

P. O. Box 404
Phone POrter 3-9547

Foreign Markets

(Continued from Page 21)

expected to reach a new high of at least 345,000 bales.

With the larger crop, exports could reach a record of about 200,000 bales in 1961-62 compared with an average of 154,000 bales in the last five seasons. Exports to eastern bloc countries have increased, reaching 46 percent of total exports in 1960-61.

Consumption was at a new high of 137,000 bales in 1960-61 and is likely to be slightly larger this season, continuing the general upward trend of recent years. Efforts are being made to expand the previously small exports of yarns and textiles. Prices of raw cotton have increased in recent months as a result of good domestic and foreign demand, and reduction of the 1960-61 production estimates as the season progressed.

Syria—Syria's area in cotton in 1961-62, placed at 595,000 acres, was up 13 percent from last season's 525,000 acres. More than nine-tenths of the increase was in irrigated acreage, and 84 percent of Syria's cotton crop is now irrigated. Insect damage was reduced and production, forecast at 575,000 bales, is expected to exceed the 1960-61 record crop by about 64,000 bales or 12 percent. The recent change in the political situation apparently has had little, if any, effect on the harvesting or marketing of this season's crop.

Most of the increased production will go into import, although Syrian consumption of 50,000-60,000 bales per year may rise because of the installation of 10,000 new spindles. With forward export sales developing normally, total exports are expected to be 15 percent or more above the 1960-61 total of 445,000 bales. The Sino-Soviet bloc purchased around 40 percent of the exports last season and may continue to be an important buyer in 1961-62.

Turkey—Cotton production in Turkey is estimated at 875,000 bales, up nine percent from the 1960-61 figure of 800,000 bales. Acreage is up six percent this year—from 1,534,000 to 1,621,000 acres—and yields are higher despite heavy insect infestation which reduced earlier estimates of a bumper crop in the Cukurova region.

Exports are expected to rise to about 350,000 bales in 1961-62, after declining in 1960-61 to 286,000 bales from the previous season's figure of 409,000 bales. Removal on Aug. 31, 1961, of the requirement for export licenses could expedite exports this season. An import quota provides for import of $1 million worth of lower-priced short-staple cotton for use in making coarse cotton cloth, thus making higher-quality Turkish cotton available for export and saving foreign exchange.

The domestic market for semi-finished textiles has continued somewhat dull, but there has been some European interest in Turkish textiles, and raw cotton consumption is forecast at about five percent higher than the 1960-61 figure of 500,000 bales. Prices of Turkish and other Middle Eastern cotton in import markets weakened noticeably in recent weeks as the larger new crops moved to market in volume.

Egypt—The acreage planted to cotton in Egypt in 1961 was close to the alltime high, but severe insect damage sharply reduced yields, particularly in lower Egypt. The first official estimate is for a 1961-62 crop of 1.6 million bales, 600,000 below last season's output of 2.2 million bales, although some authoritative reports indicate the crop may reach about 1.8 to 1.9 million bales. Varieties showing the largest declines include Menoufi because of insect damage, Karnak due to both insect damage and smaller acreage, and Giza 30 because of a substantial reduction in planted acreage associated with continued quality deterioration.

Egypt opened this season with an estimated 515,000 bales of cotton on hand Aug. 1. This is 20 percent more than a year earlier. Domestic consumption likely will continue the slow but steady uptrend of recent years and should exceed slightly the 525,000 bales used in 1960-61. Export prospects for the current season are cloudy in view of recent government actions designed to reduce Egyptian dependence on sales to Communist countries, and continued weakness in demand for extra-long staple cotton in major consuming countries. These uncertainties, along with the smaller prospective crop and stocks only moderately above normal could result in exports this season somewhat below last season's shipments of 1,582,000 bales. This, however, would be above average annual exports of 1,396,000 bales during the past five seasons.

Sudan—Largely because of timely rainfall in the non-irrigated areas, cotton acreage and production in Sudan this season are expected to be up from a year ago. The 1960 crop of 515,000 bales was below the preceding season but slightly larger than the 1956-60 average annual production of 503,000 bales. The likelihood of a larger crop this season plus beginning stocks of around 345,000 bales give promise of exports somewhat above 1960-61 shipments of 420,000 bales. However, Sudan's larger exportable surplus must compete with Egyptian cotton, since these two countries supply a large majority of the world's extra-long staple cotton. Cotton consumption in Sudan, normally about 5,000 bales or less annually, is expected to rise sharply this season following completion of a textile mill in Khartoum.

Pakistan—Early reports indicate 1961-62 cotton production in Pakistan will be about equal to last season's 1.4 million bales. Growing conditions have been generally favorable and there appears to be more widespread use of improved cultural practices. Stocks of 245,000 bales on Aug. 1, 1961, were considerably larger than in the two previous seasons, but were average stock levels of the past five years. Imports this season are expected to be around 10,000 bales, mostly extra-long staple from the U.S., compared with an average of 8,000 bales in the past five years. There is considerable interest in importing Upland cotton

Consumption is expected to increase slightly in 1961-62 from the 1,060,000-bale volume of the last two seasons. Consumption has been slowed by the government's tighter credit policies, consumer resistance to relatively high textile prices, and the removal of yarn from the export bonus scheme. Exports of yarns and textiles have declined significantly.

Supplies of cotton available for export, especially short-staple Desi, are larger than in 1960-61, when exports dropped to 244,000 bales—the lowest export on record. The trade has asked the government to barter Desi cotton to other countries, remove or further reduce the export tax on Desi, or take similiar measures to stimulate exports. In August, Pakistan removed the tax of 20 rupees a bale (1.07 U.S. cents a pound) on Comilla cotton and reduced the tax on Desi cotton from 40 to 25 rupees a bale (2.14 to 1.34 U.S. cents a pound). Taxes on other varieties remain unchanged at 75 rupees a bale (4.02 U.S. cents a pound).

Exhibits Slated With Compress Conclave

Members and guests attending the annual convention of National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association will see full-scale exhibitions of various equipment available to the industry. The April 3-4 meeting will be held in Dallas.

Exhibits are held in conjunction with the annual meeting every third year, says John H. Todd, Association vice-president.

The show will be in the Dallas Memorial Auditorium.

Announcement of the show has been made to over 200 manufacturers and distributors of bale-handling and fire equipment, and various supplies used in the industry. Included will be a number of improved machines and methods developed by individual warehouse operators.

Dallas Association members arranging the show are M. A. Brown, W. D. Felder & Co.; Jerome McIver, Farmers & Merchants Compress and Warehouse Co., and Bruce Turner, North American Compress and Warehouse Co.

Tokio Gin Names Officers

Tokio (Texas) Farmers Co-op Gin has selected T. J. Bearden as president for the coming year. Other officers and directors, announced by Amos Smith, manager, are: Claud Buchanan, secretary; Wilburn Bailey, I. L. Smith, O. A. Pippin and Bonard Stice, directors.

Gin Saws
For All Gins
Distributed Around The World
COTTON BELT GIN SAW MFG., INC.
"Largest Exclusive Manufacturer of Gin Saws in America"
500 South Haskell DALLAS, TEXAS Phone TAylor 7-5425

Photo courtesy Arizona Extension Service

Quality Theme of Arizona Meeting

QUALITY GINNING—Preservation of cotton fiber qualities was the subject of a recent school for University of Arizona county agents at the Cotton Research Center at Phoenix. Visiting experts who talked to the group included J. M. Ragsdale, Missouri Extension cotton marketing and ginning specialist; A. M. Pendleton, Federal Extension agricultural engineer, Dallas; and W. J. Martin, Federal Extension cotton utilization specialist, South Carolina. Shown above are, left to right, Henry A. Brubaker, Pinal County; Charles E. Robertson, Pinal County; William E. Larsen, farm machinery specialist; Pendleton; Dr. Howard Ray, cotton specialist; Dr. George E. Hull, Extension director; Ragsdale; Martin; David A. Brueck, Pinal County; G. E. Blackledge, Pima County; John L. Sears, Graham County; Ernest A. Foster, Greenlee County; and James R. Carter, Maricopa County.

Soybeans

Japan To Buy More

Japan is expected to purchase 1,250,000 metric tons of soybeans from April 1961-March 1962. This is 11 percent over the previous fiscal year.

The U.S. continues to be the major supplier.

Soybean meal imports reportedly will be increased to 128,000 tons to meet the increasing demand for feed. Purchases last year were only 12,361 tons.

Domestic soybean consumption is expected to hit 1,440,000 tons, including 200,000 of domestic beans. This is 11 percent over the previous year's volume.

For Greater Profits
...install
KELLY-DUPLEX
FEED MILL EQUIPMENT
Write today for our complete line catalog—and for full details on our free planning and layout service.
The Duplex Mill & Manufacturing Co.
Dept. CG, Springfield, Ohio

Slight Livestock Increase

Feed Supplies Continue To Be in Abundance

A moderate increase in total livestock production and an abundant supply of feed are in sight for the next 12 months, according to the feed survey committee of American Feed Manufacturers Association.

Numbers of all classes of livestock and poultry, except dairy cows, sheep and turkeys, are expected to increase. Considering the expected feeding rates, the committee estimates there will be six percent more high-protein feeds and 41 percent more grain and by-product feeds than will be needed during the next 12 months. Total usage is expected to hit 137 million tons.

The 187 million tons of grains, oilseed meals and other concentrates available for feed in the next 12 months compare with 149 million tons fed last year.

• Wonder State Names Allied Specialities

WONDER STATE Manufacturing Co., Paragould, Ark., has named as an exclusive distributor the Cliff Granberry Corp., a firm which operates as Allied Specialties Corp. in Dallas.

The new distributor will sell and supervise the erection of Wonder State's all-steel seed houses throughout Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California, according to Jack Begley, president of Wonder State.

CCI Film in Danish

The recently completed Danish version of Cotton Council International's prize-winning film, "Cotton . . . Nature's Wonder Fiber", has reportedly been "well received" in its first showing. This makes the twelfth language for the film.

Finals Held for Cotton Bag Sewing Contest

Final judging for the National Cotton Bag Sewing Contest was held Oct. 25 in Memphis.

Mrs. Ocie Williamson of Itasca, Texas, and Mrs. Warren Rainwater of Sallisaw, Okla., first and second place winners, respectively, each received a week's vacation for two in New York and several major household appliances and other merchandise. Third place winner Mrs. Tom Gray, Jr., of Sedalia, Mo., received $200.

Five other contestants won honorable mentions and were awarded $25 Savings Bonds.

More than 500 items made from cotton flour, feed, seed and fertilizer bags were entered in this year's competition from 41 state and regional fairs.

The annual contest is sponsored by National Cotton Council and the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association.

Acala 4-42

Fields Get Final Look

The California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors has concluded inspection on fields under contract to produce Acala 4-42 planting seed for the 1962 crop.

Calling conditions "ideal" for saving seed of highest quality, L. B. Nourse, manager of the distributors, says that between 24,000 and 25,000 tons of seed will be saved for the 1962 season.

Classified Advertising

RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge $2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly. Mail to P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Bauer #199-60" and #199-48" seed cleaners, #153-48" separators, #198 hull beater, attrition mills motor and belt driven, Chandler hullers. All reconditioned.—W. C. Cantrell Company, 3245 S. Main, Fort Worth 10, Texas.

FOR SALE—Modern rebuilt Anderson Expellers, French screw presses for specific oleaginous products. Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—32" and 85" stack cookers, 176-saw Carver steel linters, French screw presses, up-packing steel linter presses, 36" and 36" filter presses, 48" Carver huller and 54" shaker, Bauer No. 199, 60" seed cleaner, 46' track scale, Anderson screening tank, Tru-Line 176-saw gummer, and 60" ball and roller bearing French rolls.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 2119 Langston Court, Dallas 35, Texas. Telephone FL 7-7406.

FOR SALE—Carver Tru-Line gummers, Butters milling machines, French 5-high BR rolls, Sperry 36" x 36" filter presses, bar and disc hullers, all-steel single-box linter press, 14" conditioners, 36" cookers with gear motors, attrition mills, hull beaters, 48" x 60" tray seed cleaners, 72" and 85" stack cookers, linters, condensers, French screw presses with cookers, screening tanks, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four NEW Model AS-26 Sharples Super type refining centrifuges. Sharples continuous refining unit. V. D. Anderson twin motor super dual Expellers. French 5 high 85" stack cookers, 29" x 42" French flaking rolls, Prater grinders, S.S. Bintch fractionating still, Autoclaves and other auxiliary equipment. Lightning mixers, Canning unit, 30" and 36" Sperry and Shriver and German 40" x 40" plate and frame filter presses, Niagara filters, Vogt oil chillers, Toledo tank scales with tanks, Bucket elevators, Pumps. Complete with motors and electrical starting equipment. All A-1 condition. Contact Lee Atherton, Telephone FEderal 3-2112, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Gin Equipment for Sale

TWO Murray cotton gins located in Southeast Missouri for sale, each has 3-80 Murray stand, Mitchells, and double cleaners, lint, Electric and Caterpillar power. Ginning about 2,500 bales per year, each.—H. N. Ratcliffe, Box 248, Dexter, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, used three seasons, good shape, all necessary motors, fans, etc. Price $3,250.—Box X4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

BARGAIN—4 Lummus Super Jets, late model 72" Lummus condenser, 1-36" Vaneaxial fan, less motor.—Box F2, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One completely converted Continental DFB lint cleaner in excellent condition. Make us an offer.—Box D12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—3 Continental F3 80-saw airblast, 3-66" Mitchell aftercleaners, 3-66" Mitchell Papoose for use with Super Jems, 1 Continental Model 40 condenser with Moss-Gordin cleaner, fan and discharge complete. Make us an offer on any of these items.—Box T-10, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw airblast Murray gins, 4-60" Mitchell Special Super Units with heat manifolds, 1-50" vacuum box, 1-50" cross blow box, 1-52" Murray VS separator. Make us an offer.—Planters Gin, Winnsboro, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—Good selection of large sheaves and pulleys at attractive discount. Reply to Box R6, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two Continental DFB lint cleaners, 1959 Model, A-1 condition. Complete with mechanical drive.—Box P12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four Continental F-3, 80-saw brush gins; four 80-saw Master double X feeders, 1957 Model; one 4-80 conveyor distributor.—Box J20, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw airblast Murray gins, new style ribs; 4-60" Mitchells with Super Units, hot air manifolds, exhaust; 1 twin screw 9" distributor for 4-80 gins; 12 floor stands, Murray, with housing for 2-15 16.—Wake Co-op Gin, McAdoo, Texas. Phone Myrtle 7-2651.

FOR SALE — Hardwicke-Etter standard density press, complete with tramper and pump, excellent condition. Will stand up to rigid inspection. In operation, giving excellent service.—Box J7, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—STEEL BUR MACHINES: 10' and 14' Hardwicke-Etter lefthand with conveyors and troughs. STEEL CLEANERS: 4-cylinder Murray airline, three 3-cylinder, two 7-cylinder 50" and two 5-cylinder 70" Hardwicke-Etter inclines; two 4-cylinder 50" Continental inclines, 2-72" Impacts, one 6-cylinder 50" Gullett, one 3-cylinder 52" Mitchell and one 12-unit Lummus Thermo. STEEL SEPARATORS: 50" Hardwicke-Etter, 50" Continental, 52" Murray and 48" Lummus. One Sutorbilt blower size 8L. Murray and Hardwicke-Etter press pumps. 60" and 66" Mitchell Super Units. Mitchell, Hardwicke-Etter and Service Gin Company heaters. Bucket and screw elevators. Murray conveyor distributor. New Crow Seed-O-Meters. New flat and V-belting, heat resistant separator flighting, and a general line of conveyor and transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night: PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE TO BE MOVED—All-steel 3-90 Cen-Tennial gin plant with Super Champ Mitchell feeders, two 24-shelf tower driers, Supermatic burners, two Murray overhead cleaners, Moss-Gordin lint cleaner, Cen-Tennial all-steel, one-story, up-packing press, electric power, f.o.b. gin site, located in Arkansas.—Box 18, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-1958 Murray combing lint cleaners, complete with three Hartzell fans with motors, all necessary motors and drives, by-pass valves and sheet metal connection from a submerged flue, $6,000.—Box I-4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, A1 shape, ginned approximately 2,200 bales over two seasons. Complete with all supports, platform, piping, condenser discharge, fan and motor, and drive motor. Make us an offer.—Box 33, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE — Three Continental individual lint cleaners with bypass valves, steel supports, and lint flue connections.—Box B5, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two practically new, slightly used, 4-90 saw complete gins with buildings. One gin 4-90, 1957 Murray with bur machines, lint cleaner, drying and engine, ginned less than 4,000 bales. The other, 4-90, 1956 Hardwicke-Etter with bur machines, lint cleaning, drying and engine, ginned less than 10,000 bales. All acreage put in soil bank and these gins will not operate this year.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone OR 4-9626, OR 4-7847.

OUTFITS FOR SALE

4-90 saw Continental push button brush, new 1956, ginned 7,800 bales, double drying, double cleaning, double bur machines, 2-72" Impacts, individual lint cleaners, extra long box down-packing press, long stroke tramper, LeRoi engine, steel building.

4-90 Hardwicke-Etter, double drying, double cleaning, double lint cleaning with one Moss Constellation, electric and steel building.

3-80 Murray, double drying, double cleaning, double lint cleaning with one Moss Constellation, electric and steel building. We can add one or two gin stands to this outfit. We will dismantle, move and erect these outfits if desired.

SAM CLEMENTS
Phone RE 5-3764 P. O. Box 86
WEST MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS

FOR SALE—FANS: 1-50" Hardwicke-Etter cast iron rubber-lined, 1-50" Phelps rubber-lined, 1-50" Murray cast iron rubber-lined, 1-40" Hardwicke-Etter flat-back, 1-35" Hardwicke-Etter flat-back, 1-25" cast iron Phelps, 1 No. 20 cast iron Phelps. Large stock rebuilt blast wheels of various makes and sizes. BURNERS: One 1½M BTU Continental burner with fresh air fan and motor like new. SEPARATORS: 1-72" Continental with vacuum. VACUUMS: 1-50" Lummus with quick change flights. CONDENSERS: 1-60" Lummus. GINS: 3 late model 80-saw Murray. FEEDERS: 4 Continental Master double X. ELECTRIC MOTORS: 1-50 h.p., 220-440 volt, 1200 RPM, guaranteed good condition.—Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Co., Box 456, Phone 257-3372, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Lummus Little Giant stick machine, complete with spread rollers, supports and 15 h.p. motor.—Box V12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

GINNING PLANT WANTED — Used, excellent condition, for long fiber cotton.—Box E14, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—One Moss Cleanmaster or Constellation lint cleaner. Must be in good condition. Box A14, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Experienced ginner, capable of superintending operation and repairing of double battery Continental gin. Twelve months salary, house furnished. Location: North Mississippi Delta. Contact: Ginner, P. O. Box 3867, Lamar Station, Memphis, Tennessee.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

SEE US FOR PARTS on all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 E. Berry St., P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

L-3460 LE ROI engine for sale—natural gas (could be changed to LP gas) mill unit for cotton gin use. Good running condition, has extended clutch shaft and outboard bearing. May be seen and can run for you at: Cullander Machinery Co., Inc., Belzoni, Mississippi. Phone 631. Price $7,500 cash —no trades.

LEWIS SCALE SERVICE—Authorized Howe Scale Dealer. Guaranteed service and rebuilt cattle and truck scales. Licensed in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.—616 Avenue A, Lubbock, Texas. Phone: PO 3-4271—Night SH 7-1857.

FOR SALE—two 1210A MM, 220 h.p. engines—one excellent condition, $1,850; one fair condition, $1,500; one L3000, V12, Le Roi, $3,750; one D1700 Caterpillar diesel, $1,550; one 8 x 9 MM 6-cylinder, $750.—Lubbock Electric Co., 1108 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas. Phone SH 4-2336, Night SH 4-7837.

GINNERS MAGNET STAMPS, Box 5794, Lubbock, Texas. The most widely used, most efficient and most economical of all customer name stamps.

SALES—Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Fairbanks-Morse distributor, 20,000 lb. test unit, large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales.—Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 2-8336, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas.

STOCK THE BEST—Dixie King Cottonseed, known for its quality and yield. 1961 USDA reports show in eight cotton belt states served by Dixie King Cottonseed, acreage increased as much as 400%. Climate-conditioned Dixie King Primagen produces a 1-1/32" to 1-5/32" quality staple. Customer satisfaction is "in the bag" when you stock and recommend Dixie King, available now in unlimited quantities and excellent germination. Write: Bobshaw Pedigreed Seed, Indianola, Mississippi.

ASAE Winter Meet Set

The Palmer House, Chicago, will be the site for the winter meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, according to Donald P. Storm, of chairman, Chicago society section.

Meeting dates are Dec. 13-15. Sessions will cover developments in the four divisions of agricultural engineering—power and machinery; electric power and processing; farm structures, and soil and water conservation.

For Cotton

Wool-Like Properties May Be Possible

The same chemicals that produce easy-care cottons offer possibilities for producing cotton fabrics with wool-like properties, National Cotton Council believes.

A research project conducted by Harris Research Laboratories, Washington, will seek to develop winter-weight fabrics which retain wool-like warmth, hand, and appearance during wear and after laundering. The project is being sponsored by the Council.

The warmth of a fabric depends less on the insulating power of the fibers than on the ability to immobilize air in the spaces between and around fibers and yarns, according to the researchers.

Lofty, warm fabrics can be produced from cotton, but because the untreated fiber has poor recovery characteristics, cotton fibers will not maintain loftiness during use and laundering. Insulating air pockets which are squeezed out when the fabrics is flattened will not form again.

If a lofty cotton fabric is chemically treated with resins or other cross-linking chemicals and is cured in this fluffy condition, it should tend to maintain its open structure during use, Council scientists believe. Theoretical knowledge accumulated during the past ten years on reesearch on wash-wear finishes to improve cotton's resilience properties will be the basis for developing lofty fabrics.

Conventional finishing techniques used to produce flat wash-wear fabrics are not suitable for producing lofty cottons. Therefore, the research project will be keyed to finding the right combination of treatments that will enable the fabric to maintain its loft during and after processing.

The research project will cover a period of one year and may be renewed if results at the end of that period are promising.

• 287 Bales Damaged in Southeast Fires

A TOTAL OF 287 bales of cotton were damaged in three fires reported by the Cotton Warehouse Inspection Service during the first 15 days in October, according to Duane E. Baker, Inspection Service manager.

A total of 212 bales were fire-damaged in a blaze at the Dooly County Seed and Elevator Co., Unadilla, Ga. The other two blazes were at Brodnax, Va., where 50 bales were damaged and Greenville, S.C., where 25 bales were damaged.

"The fire at Unadilla, Ga., typifies the deceptive nature of a cotton fire," says Baker. "The local fire department opened the warehouse doors and played hose streams on the burning cotton. It is believed this contributed to the effect of scattering the fire throughout the building."

In contrast, the fire at Greenville, S.C., where a total of 2,400 bales were on hand, was limited to 25 bales fire-damaged, and 15 bales wetted. Sprinkler heads fused and controlled the fire, where at Unadilla all 212 bales in the warehouse were damaged to some extent, Baker reported.

Food Fair Slated For Hamburg

Hamburg, Germany, will be the site of the largest overseas exhibit of U.S. food products and the first fair to accommodate commercial exhibitors on a large scale, reports USDA.

This giant Food Exhibit was opened officially by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman on Nov. 10.

The fair will be a joint project of USDA and American food and agricultural industries.

A 50,000 square foot exhibit will house the more than 1,500 products, which will include wheat products, rice, fruits, soybean products, honey, poultry, leather and nonfat dry milk. A modern up-to-date restaurant will be included where sightseers can purchase American meals.

Designed primarily to attract consumers, retailers, wholesalers and handlers have been invited to attend. More than 50 representatives of U.S. food and trade industries will be available to discuss their products with attendants.

The exhibit is designed to give impetus to dollar sale promotion of U.S. agricultural products in Europe, says USDA.

U.S. FOOD FAIR—Clarence R. Eskildsen, left, U.S. agricultural attache, and Wilbert Schaal, director of the Food Fair, inspect one of the large signs advertising the largest American exhibition ever sponsored overseas. The Fair will be held in Hamburg Nov. 10-19.

Margarine Report
Stocks Climb During Month

Margarine stocks for September, 1961, totaled 39.4 million pounds compared with stocks of 35.6 million pounds on Sept. 1, 1961, according to figures by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

This compares with 33.7 million pounds of stocks on hand at the end of the same month in 1960 and 35.6 million pounds on hand at the end of August, 1961.

Production for the year (Jan.-Sept., 1961) totaled 1,271.6 million pounds, compared with 1,238.2 million pounds during the same period in 1960.

Annual production totaled 1,695.2 million pounds in 1960; 1,611.4 in 1959 and 1,573.2 in 1958.

Soybean oil led the list of fats and oils used in margarine production during September, 1961, with a total of 90.6 million pounds used. Cottonseed oil was second with a total of 10.0 million pounds used and corn oil third with 8.2 million pounds.

In comparison, during September, 1960, soybean oil used in margarine production totalled 86.9 million pounds, and cottonseed oil, 11.3. Corn oil figures were not known in this period.

Seed Rules Amended

Rules and regulations for enforcing the Federal Seed Act are being amended to bring the rules for testing, sampling and purity tolerances into line with the rules now being used by the Association of Official Seed Analysts, says USDA. Amendments will become effective Nov. 25.

Cotton Linters Exports Show Slight Increase

U. S. shipments of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, totaled 437,000 bales in the 1960-61 season. This is slightly over the 425,000 bales in 1959-60, and considerably over the annual average of 373,000 bales in the previous five seasons.

Quantities shipped to major destinations in 1960-61, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany, 216,000 bales (237,000); Japan, 121,000 (88,000); United Kingdom, 53,000 (43,000); Canada, 20,000 (23,000); and France, 19,000 (8,000).

National Ginners Set Date

National Ginners Association will hold its annual meeting in conjunction with the Texas Cotton Ginners Association, slated for April 1, in Dallas.

Headquarters for the meeting will be announced later.

For details, contact Tom Murray, executive vice-president, P.O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

Cotton Study
Sweden Receives Grant

Reaction of cotton fabric to various chemical treatments will be investigated by the Swedish Institute for Textile Research under a five-year USDA financed study.

Information obtained from the study will be aimed at developing new uses and markets for cotton.

To Compete With U.S.

Communist Nations May Be Cotton Source

Citing increased production in other countries, Japan-U.S. Textile Information Service (JUSTIS) announced that comparable grades of raw cotton are available on the world market at prices equal to, and in some instances a little below, the so-called U.S. export subsidy price.

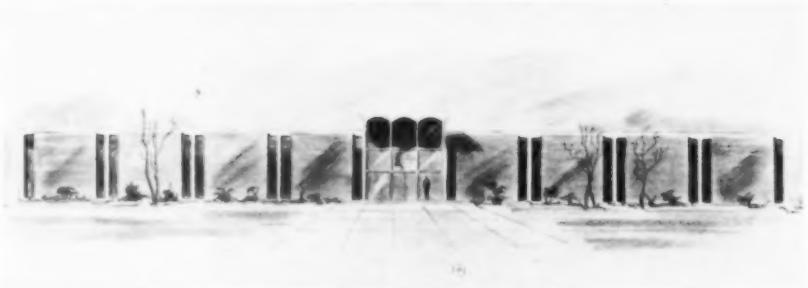
In 1960, JUSTIS said, Japan purchased 44,833 bales from Russia, paying about one cent per pound less per bale than quoted for comparable U.S. grades. (This included the export subsidy.)

JUSTIS says that Communist China has increased its annual production since 1949 from two million bales to over 11 million bales and will soon have a plentiful supply available for the world market.

The agency also pointed out that the U.S. enjoys a favorable trade balance on cotton goods and products, as in 1960 raw cotton valued at $696 million was sold to Western Europe and Japan. On the other hand, cotton textile imports amounted to $139 million.

Japan bought 1,569,000 bales of U.S. cotton, worth $217,039,000 in 1960 and in the same period exported back to this country 135,000 bales in the form of textiles valued at $74,500,000.

■ V. RODNEY COLEMAN, a graduate of the University of Georgia, has joined Georgia Extension entomology department.



Continental Gin Co. New Office

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING of Continental Gin Co.'s general office building scheduled for immediate construction adjoining the main manufacturing plant at Prattville, Ala. According to company officials, the new facility will cost over $1,500,000 and is part of an overall expansion program by Continental. (See details in story in the Oct. 28 issue of The Press.)

Indonesia

Copra Shipments Down

Indonesia's copra shipments the first three months of 1961 dropped one-third below the corresponding period of last year, but copra cake and meal exports were considerably higher.

Registered exports of copra in 1960, totaling 163,805 long tons, increased one-fourth over the 1959 volume. Over half the 1960 tonnage went to Europe and the U.S., the balance to Singapore and Penang. Indonesian shipments of copra cake in 1960 were down seven percent from 1959.

Fire Hits Gin Yard

Fire, fanned by gusty 40-mile-per-hour wind, skipped from cotton trailer to cotton trailer in the yard of West Side Farmers Co-op Gin, San Joaquin, Calif., reaping an estimated $6,100 loss.

Nine trailers loaded with an estimated 35 bales of cotton lint were destroyed, and a tenth trailer-load was partially damaged. The remainder of the more than 100 trailers on the yard were saved, however, by firemen.

Cause of the blaze has not been determined.

OVER 1/4 CENTURY OF PROGRESS

SERVING THE COTTON INDUSTRY WITH EQUIPMENT DESIGNED AND ENGINEERED FOR ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

TELESCOPES
HIGH EFFICIENCY DUST COLLECTORS
HOT AIR MANIFOLDS
ELBOWS
ROCK CATCHERS
LINT CATCHERS
LINT FLUES
GRID BARS
SEED BINS
GENERAL SHEET METAL REPAIRS

YOUR INQUIRY IS APPRECIATED

ANDERSON & BIGHAM SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.
GIN, MILL AND ELEVATOR WORK
416-424 AVENUE L PHONE PO 3-9273 BOX 1438
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Pels Named Adviser

WERNER PELS, a staff member, National Cotton Council, has been named a research adviser to USDA's Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, New Orleans. He will collaborate on canvas products research at the Division.

A graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology, Pels received his BS in textile chemistry in 1955. After two years of active duty with the U. S. Navy, he returned to Georgia Tech to complete work for his Master's in textile chemistry.

Joining the research staff of National Cotton Council in 1958, Pels was connected with the mechanical processing section of the Utilization Research Division until July, 1960, when he transferred to the finishing section.

Cotton, Cottonseed, Soybeans

World Production Climbs

ONCE AGAIN WORLD COTTONSEED production will top the previous year's output. Production in the marketing year beginning Aug. 1 is estimated at a record 23.2 million short tons, only fractionally above 1960's previous high but almost one-fourth over the 1950-54 average. This is the fourth successive year that world output has exceeded the level of the previous year.

The estimated 135,000 ton increase over 1960 is due mainly to larger cotton crops in the U.S., Brazil, Soviet Union, Sudan and several Near East and Central American countries. Much of the increase in these countries, however, was offset by smaller crops in India, Egypt, Mexico and Iran.

North American cottonseed production is slightly over last year's record with increases in all countries except Mexico. In Mexico, some diversion from cotton to other crops reduced acreage in old producing regions, and unfavorable weather and disease cut yields in the Matamoros region. The U.S., world's largest producer of cottonseed, normally accounts for one-fourth of the world total. U.S. production on Oct. 1 was estimated at 5.9 million short tons, less than one percent over 1960 and two percent above the 1950-54 average. Cotton acreage increased two percent, but indicated average cottonseed yields of 759 pounds per acre were 10 pounds less than 1960.

Cottonseed output in South America probably will rise about 10 percent this year. Sizable acreage expansion favors larger crops in Brazil and Colombia, in particular. Peru's production is expected to increase moderately despite a slight acreage decline.

The relatively small European cottonseed output will be about one-fifth over last year because of record cotton crops in Spain and Greece. Soviet Union production is estimated at 3.4 million short tons, somewhat over last year but smaller than the bumper crop of 1959-60.

The major development in African cotton production this year is the sharp decline in Egypt due to severe leaf worm damage.

SOARING 17 PERCENT over last year's volume, the 1961 world soybean crop will hit an all-time high—now estimated at 1.1 billion bushels.

This phenomenal expansion is due chiefly to the record U.S. harvest. Record crops also are being produced in Brazil and Canada. Mainland China's output may be slightly larger than the reduced crop of last year.

Over two-thirds of the world soybean production this year is concentrated in the free world, with the U.S. alone taking 63 percent of the estimated total. In the 1950-54 period world outturn was almost equally divided between the free world and the communist countries.

U.S. farmers are harvesting by far the largest crop on record. The Oct. 1 estimate of 710 million bushels is 27 percent over last year, 22 percent above the previous peak of 1958 and more than double the 1950-54 average. This huge output reflects both record acreage and yields. The 1961 estimated U.S. average yield of 26.2 bushels per acre compares with 23.6 bushels last year and the 1950-54 average of 20.3 bushels.

FOR THE FOURTH successive year, the world cotton output is expected to outdistance previous annual totals. The 1961-62 crop, estimated at 47.4 million bales, is slightly above the 1960-61 production of 47.2 million bales and three million bales over the average for the past five seasons.

Consumption should stay fairly close to this record production, as it is continuing near record levels of recent years.

World cotton acreage for 1961-62, larger for the third straight year, is placed at 82.9 million acres, up almost 1.9 million acres from last season. Yields per acre, however, are expected to drop below last season's world average of 180 pounds of lint.

Rising price levels in world markets, government aids to cotton production in many countries and the importance of cotton as a foreign exchange earner attribute to the acreage increase.

Principal acreage increases are forecast for Brazil, Sudan, Uganda and Egypt.

THERE'S A GROWING DEMAND FOR

DIXIE KING COTTONSEED

OUTSTANDING in QUALITY and YIELD

Of the eight cotton-belt states in which DIXIE KING had major acceptance in 1961, the acreage increased as much as 400% in some states, (USDA Report). DIXIE KING-PRIMAGEN, first generation of seed sold by breeder, measures up in both quality and yield; actually produces a 1-1/32" to 1-5/32" quality staple. Adapts to altitude, weather and soil of all cotton-producing states. Customer satisfaction is in the bag when you stock and recommend DIXIE KING-PRIMAGEN COTTONSEED. Available for the first time in unlimited quantities and excellent germination.

Maturity — medium early
Picking quality—fast, clean by machine; easy by hand
Wilt resistant—Highly resistant to Fusarium and tolerant to Verticillum wilt
Bolls — 55-60 per pound
Lint percentage — 34-40% under average conditions

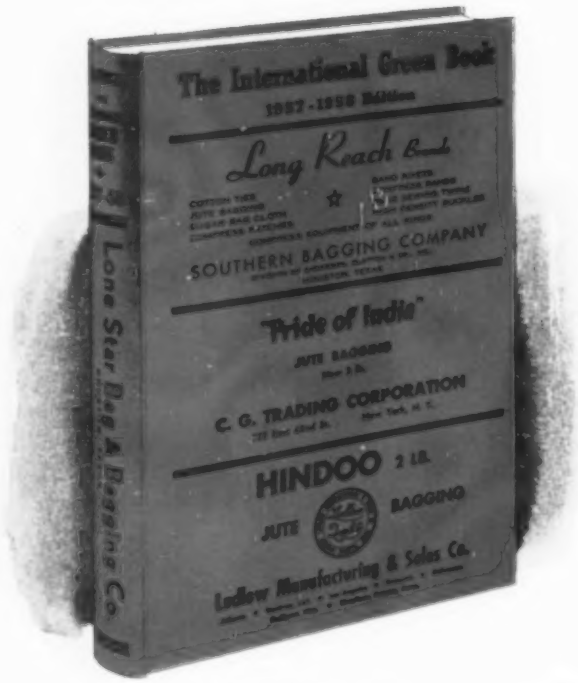
BOBSHAW
PEDIGREED SEED CO.
INDIANOLA, MISSISSIPPI

Ready Now!

1961-62 EDITION

The International Green Book

OF COTTONSEED AND OTHER VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS



CONTENTS

• Cottonseed, Soybean, Linseed, Peanut and other Vegetable Oil Mills in the U. S., Canada and Latin America . . . Cottonseed and other Vegetable Oil Refineries . . . Cottonseed and other Vegetable Oil Shortening Plants . . . Cottonseed, Soybean, Peanut and other Vegetable Oil Products Brokers, Dealers, Importers, and Exporters . . . Margarine Manufacturers . . . Peanut Processors . . . Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Dealers . . . Bag and Bagging Manufacturers and Dealers . . . Manufacturers of Petroleum Products . . . Analytical Chemists . . . Cotton Compresses . . . Officers of Cottonseed and other Oilseed Products Trade Associations . . . Officers of Allied Trade Associations . . . Statistics of Value to the Vegetable Oil Industry.

(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

Price $10

($12.00 outside of U.S.A.)

Add 2% Sales Tax for Delivery in Texas

Published and for sale only by

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

3116 Commerce P. O. Box 26267 Dallas 26, Texas

And A Million-Dollar Lab

(Continued from Page 7)

and Research and Facility Needs to Meet the Problem indicate how the research will be strengthened at these locations:

"Such additional financial support and facilities would permit intensification and improvement in the research at College Station on the nutrition of the boll weevil and the feeding and reproduction responses of the insect to various factors in the diet. It would also permit more intensive effort on boll weevil rearing methods. The basic research now under way on the translocation and mode of action of systemic insecticides in the cotton plant would also be expedited.

"At Baton Rouge, the vitally important basic investigations on the nature and cause of insecticide resistance in the boll weevil and how to correct or avoid such resistance would be intensified.

"At Florence, S.C., the additional support would facilitate the studies now under way on the migration of the boll weevil to and from hibernation quarters and from field to field. It would also permit an intensification of studies to determine the degree of boll weevil control required early in the spring to assure sufficient delay in boll weevil buildup to avoid economic damage before the cotton crop is set. Information of this kind is important in determining the proper timing of boll weevil treatments for the most effective and economical control and the importance of community effort in minimizing the number of treatments."

State College Laboratory

Full staffing of the new Boll Weevil Research Laboratory at State College, Miss., should be completed during the next fiscal year. In accordance with findings given in the report to Congress, research at this laboratory will be directed along the following lines: chemical control, development of cotton varieties resistant to the boll weevil, basic insect and plant physiology and ecology, biological control, engineering research pertaining to boll weevil control, and economic and cost analysis research on boll weevil control. To conduct this research, 22 senior scientists will be employed in the following fields: entomology, chemistry, plant physiology, plant and insect genetics, soil science, agricultural engineering and agricultural economics. These researchers will be working as a team to solve the boll weevil problem.

The boll weevil has had a monument erected to it, songs written about it, and now a million-dollar laboratory has been built for the purpose of finding ways to destroy it. The facilities made available thus present a challenge to our scientists. They can look upon the greatly expanded research program as a mandate from Congress that the boll weevil problem be solved.

Fire Levels Finney Gin

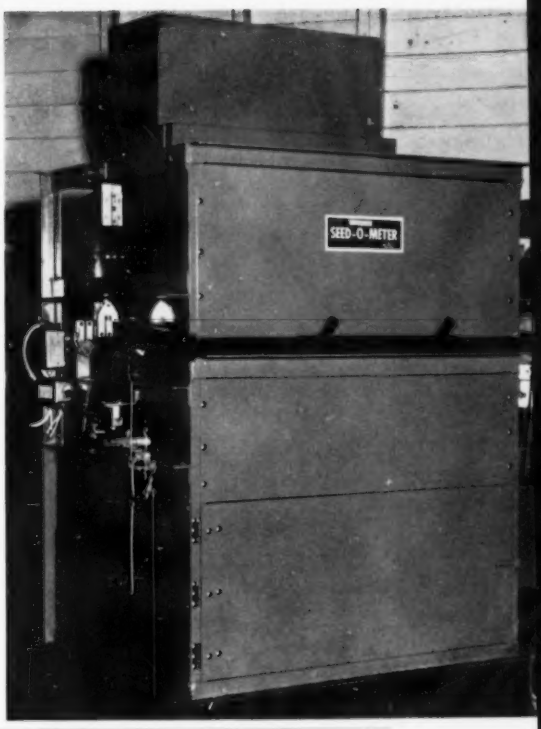
Fire has destroyed the Finney Gin, near Paducah, Texas.

Originating in the seed house, flames spread rapidly to other parts of the plant, causing an estimated $150,000 damage. Cause of the blaze has not been determined.

Charles Goodwin, president of the Delwin University Gin Co., also of Paducah, with which the Finney Gin was affiliated, said stockholders are making plans for reconstruction of the plant.

New Developments in Cotton Gin Machinery

The information and statements appearing in this department are furnished by the manufacturer of the equipment.



The G-20, a new larger capacity model of the SEED-O-METER, has been announced by Crow Scales, Inc., manufacturer of the widely accepted machine for metering cottonseed. The larger SEED-O-METER, according to Cecil Crow, president, is designed to perform as efficiently and accurately as the smaller unit but at the capacity level of the largest plants now in operation and at the increased ginning rates expected in the future.

Production of the G-20 will in no way affect manufacturing schedules of the standard G-10 model. The G-20 represents a broadening of the SEED-O-METER line to meet the growing demands of forward looking ginners for automatic, less time consuming, and dependable method of measuring and recording seed weights. All SEED-O-METERS are supplied with an electric counter that can be placed at any convenient plant location for instant readings and splitting bales. A second counter is used for continuous recording of seed inventories.

The recently announced TEL-O-BALE panel (optional equipment for SEED-O-METER) provides two counters and a large dial indicator that can be set to alarm at any pre-selected weight. TEL-O-BALE safeguards production by eliminating overloading of the press box, and penalties on over and under size bales. SEED-O-METER combined with TEL-O-BALE alarm device, states Crow, is an important step toward increased automation in the modern gin plants of today. According to Crow, as many as 50 percent of the new plants recently completed and presently under construction have specified SEED-O-METER for accurate measures of cottonseed turnout. Units made by Crow Scales, Inc., are sold through all leading gin manufacturers and distributors.

• Tung Industry Holds Annual Convention

AMERICAN TUNG OIL ASSOCIATION has named P. T. Eubanks of Sumrall, Miss., as president for the coming year. Eubanks succeeds O. A. Rosborough, Jr., Marianna, Fla., who held the post for two years.

Eubanks, who has been an Association director for many years, is manager of the Beatty Co. Tung Farm in Lamar County, Miss., and area vice-president of the State Soil Conservation Commission.

In other meetings at the tung industry's annual convention in Edgewater Park, Miss., C. W. Goodyear, Jr., Bogalusa, La., was re-elected president of the Tung Research and Development League and the Pan American Tung Research and Development League, and Robert M. Newton, Wiggins, Miss., was re-elected president of The National Tung Oil Marketing Cooperative.

Officers of the American Tung Oil Association, in addition to Eubanks, are: Vice-Presidents W. L. Fuller, Washington; W. W. Kilby, Poplarville, Miss.; and Robert Tonner, Bogalusa, La.; and Executive-Secretary Roland R. Becke, Poplarville, Miss.

Marketing Co-op officers, along with Newton, are: J. Riley Rankin, Poplarville, first vice-president; W. W. Kilby, Poplarville, second vice-president; Rafe Silverstein, New Orleans, secretary-treasurer; and Becke, assistant secretary-treasurer and manager.

Marshall Ballard, Jr., and Becke were named vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Tung Research and Development League. Serving with Goodyear on the Pan American League will be Carlos E. A. Guido, New Orleans, first vice-president; L. O. Crosby, Jr., Picayune, second vice-president; Ballard, secretary; J. Riley Rankin, treasurer; and Becke, assistant secretary-treasurer and manager.

USDA Film

Methods and Equipment for Handling Cotton Bales

The cotton warehouse industry and other bale handlers will be interested in USDA's new color film, "Modern Methods and Equipment for Handling Bales of Cotton."

The film shows the latest methods and equipment for cotton unloading, weighing, sampling, transporting, stacking, breakout, feeding the dinky press and loading.

A number of development such as temporary working blocks, electronic scales, breakout devices and extractors, automatic dinky press feeder and improved facility design features are included in this film.

For information on buying or borrowing the film, write to Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25.

THE POPE TESTING LABORATORIES
Dallas, Texas
REFEREE SERVICE
Vegetable Oils — Linters — Cake
Feeds, Ingredients, Alfalfa, Gossypol, Nitrogen solubility, Stilbestrol, Nicarbazin, Urea. Seed Germination and Purity.
2618½ Main — Box 903 — Dallas, Texas

Ennis
PAPER and METAL TAGS
For the Cotton Industry
FAST SERVICE for over HALF A CENTURY
ENNIS BUSINESS FORMS, INC. Ennis, Texas
Formerly Ennis Tag & Label Company

Suspected Plane Bomber

Alarm Clock Causes Investigation

By B. Ubberson

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

I aint one of these here fellers that does a lot of traveling in airy planes but ever once in a while I git hooked and take one and the other day I had to do that and it looks like that more things can happen to a feller that tends to his own business even if he aint got none than can happen to one of these oil mill mgrs after he begins to think that he is smart.

Well, Mr. Editor, you would think that these here airy lines would half everthing all spick and span and boat shape and it is except mabe when you half to go to the rest room and what you run into looks something like a cross between a bear trap and one of these here rest rooms that is located off of the highways. It dont make no diffrunce to me because the only reason I go to a airy plane rest room is to take a dk. but you wont find no water there and no cup and you jest half to dk. out of the bottle with no chaser and when you come out you are coffing and gagging and yore eyes look like you been in a gas chamber and one of the hostelresses comes running up and asts if yon need some smelling salts or something and you tell her that all you want is a glass of water and she looks at you like you was some kind of a curiosityshop.

I was with 3 or 4 fellers that was more than 6 ft. tall and you would think what men that big would know how to git around and take care of theirselves but, Mr. Editor, them roosters could not no more take care of theirself than a bunch of old maid school teachers carrying bird cages. Of course, when we got where we was going, they was a hr. taken up because one feller could not git his grip and I had to sit in a hot taxi crab and burn up mentally and physically while the hunt was on. They give up and we started to town which is always about 25 or 30 mi. from where a airy planes lands and costs dam near as much to git there as it costs to ride on the plane. I ast the feller what he had in the case and he named over some things which included a alarm clock—well,—you know what happened I guess because a 10 yr. old boy would know that the FBI jumped on that ticking suit case in nothing flat and kep it till they found the clock. Then, when we got to the so-called hotel, they was 2 FBIs waiting for him and one of them ast me about the feller that had lost his case and I told him that I had not never seen the man before in my life and I wisht that I hadnt.

When I travel all I take is a duffy bag with a tooth brush, comb and maybe a pr. of sox but this here feller had a case about the size of coffin and full of stuff —and why he took a clock I cant figger out because he had a wrist watch and they got phones in most of these here hotels that you can use to git waked up and it dont cost you nothing.

And, incidently, gitting a call to wake up is about the only thing that you can git in any hotel nowdays that dont cost you nothing.

YOUR'N,

B. Ubberson.

■ **E. R. STEVENS, personnel supervisor, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Memphis, has been elected to his second term as president, Memphis and Shelby County Safety Council.**

MUSKOGEE STEEL STORAGE BUILDING

100 ft. Wide x 250 ft. Long **Used to Store Cotton Seed**

Muskogee type buildings are also being used for storage of soy beans, peanuts, copra, and grains. Available in 60, 70, 90, 100, 120, and 150 foot widths. Length to suit.

MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS, INC.

P. O. Box 1547 — MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA — Telephone MUrray 2-5521

• Bill Givens Joins Delta Council

BILL GIVENS, a 1961 graduate of Delta State College, has joined the staff of the Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., as an assistant to B. F. Smith, executive vice-president.

Givens began his work with Delta Council Sept. 15. He will assist with the editing of the organization's newspaper, Delta Council News, prepare news releases, and help with public relations work and other Council activities.

Givens is a graduate of Cleveland High School where he was editor of the school paper and a member of the National Honor Society.

At Delta State College, he edited the campus newspaper, Miss Delta, and worked with the Delta State News Bureau.

What Is Cottonseed?

By-Product Or Prime—

(ED. NOTE—The following article was clipped from The California Farmer and, as its contents deal with the cottonseed industry, The Press includes it in full to show that some people appreciate that vital segment of our industry.)

Probably no other industry gets as much mileage out of a by-product as the American cotton industry gets out of its cottonseed.

With only about 10 percent of the cottonseed needed to plant the next crop, cotton farmers and ginners only a few decades ago were faced with a big disposal problem. Then the cottonseed-products industry came into its own.

This industry has grown until the value of cottonseed now averages about $320 million annually—about 12 percent of the total value of the Nation's cotton crop.

It is interesting to note that the cottonseed industry uses its basic raw materials so efficiently that out of every ton of seed crushed, products with a total weight of 1913 pounds are made. That means that only about four percent of the raw material is consumed in the process.

The 1913-pound total is broken up into 338 pounds of oil, 948 pounds of meal, 445 pounds of hulls and 182 pounds of linters—the four primary products.

Cottonseed oil, which is crushed from the kernel or meat of the cottonseed, finds its way into many end products, ranging from salad and cooking oil to explosives and plastics.

Cottonseed meal, the portion of the kernel remaining after oil has been extracted, is used for fertilizer, feed for livestock, and flour. The rough hull that protects the kernel is removed to become feed for cattle, fertilizer and other products.

Linters, the short fibers remaining on the seed after ginning, are probably the most versatile of the four primary products. They are used in absorbent cotton, medical supplies, yarns, mattresses and upholstered furniture, films, plastics paper, viscose fibers and even in sausage casings.

Producers Makes Safety Awards

Bachelor Recognized for Outstanding Record; 27 Others Honored

JIM BACHELOR, assistant gin superintendent, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, has received a special safety award for his 12 gins completing an entire year's operation without a single loss-time accident.

The award, presented by Macon Steele, gin superintendent, came at Producers' gin managers annual fall meeting.

"This is an enviable record," Steele told the group when making the award. "The 12 gins didn't have a single loss-time accident during either the ginning season or repair season in the past year."

A total of 27 safety awards were presented at the meeting. Gene A. Egan, director of field services and manager, Fresno field division, presided.

Other speakers included Sam Smith, Bakersfield field district manager, and Dr. John Hopkins, Bank of America.

Safety awards were made to the following:

One Year—B. T. Woods and Jack Suender, Tejon; David Kerr and Jim Fish, San Joaquin; Carl Lyons and Mell Phillips, Oro Loma; S. C. Jones and J. L. Sandusky, Lemoore; B. L. Fudge, Jr., and Don Fore, Dairyland; Lewis Deming and Primo Niboli, Pleasant Valley; Glen Morris and Nash Fernandez, Five Points; Norman Lee and Harry Schulze, Vineland; W. Arvall Hall and Larry Warren, Murietta No. 1; and Joe C. Casey and Bruno Malanca, Westside.

Two Year — Guy Barnes and Fred Schmidt, Tagus; R. Duncan and Nash Fernandez, Setter; John Lyons and Jack King, Helm; Audie McComs and Harry Schulze, Arvin; LaVaughn McIntyre and Primo Noboli, Huron; and R. B. Fry and Jim Fish, Napa.

Three Year—Ray Burleson and Jack Nuding, Stratford; Ray Weaver and Bill O'Hare, Santa Rita; Ben Thompson and Howard Wyrick, Caruthers; Jack Lyons and Glenn Stevens, Tranquillity; and Ray Metcalf and E. N. Johnson, Kerman.

Four Year—William O. Thompson and Larry Warren, Murietta No. 2.

Five Year—W. F. Moore and Robert Collins, McFarland.

Six Year—Alton Ryan and Bob Gleason, Madera; and Henry Jordan and Carl Tunnison, Sunset.

Seven Year—E. J. Martin and Larry Doyle, Westhaven.

FOR OUTSTANDING safety achievement—Jim Bachelor, right, assistant gin manager, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, receives a special safety award from Gin Superintendent Macon Steele, left, at the annual Producers' gin managers fall meeting. All 12 gins under Bachelor's direct supervision completed a full year without a lost-time accident.

Texas FB Convention Set for Galveston

Texas Farm Bureau members are currently gathering for their annual state convention at Galveston, Nov. 12-15 at the Moody Center.

Over 700 voting delegates, from the 200 county Farm Bureaus in Texas, will deliberate on a score of state and national issues sent in by the local conventions.

In addition to the debates on FB policy, delegates will hear speakers including Governor Price Daniel; Bill Kennedy, editor, Farm & Ranch magazine; Charles B. Shuman, president, American Farm Bureau Federation; and the Rev. W. F. Munnerlyn, Jr., associate pastor, Berachah Church, Houston.

Thirteen district FB Queens will compete for the title of Texas FB Queen and state board members from eight districts will be elected.

Texas FB President J. H. West, Bishop, will preside.

Peanut Stocks Down

A total of 289 million pounds of equivalent farmers' stock peanuts were held in off-farm positions on Aug. 31. This is a sizable drop from the 395 million pounds on hand Aug. 31, 1960, and the July 31, 1961, quantity of 368 million. Current data show that 10.4 million pounds of shelled peanuts were processed for peanut butter during August, 1961, under ASCS contract for Food Distribution Programs. This compares with 4.8 million pounds processed for peanut butter during August, 1960.

■ **WILLIAM E. NEWTON, retired gin superintendent, died Oct. 26 at his Robinsonville, Miss., home. Newton, 72, had retired in 1954.**

BARROW-AGEE LABORATORIES, Inc.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Analytical and Consulting Chemists and Engineers

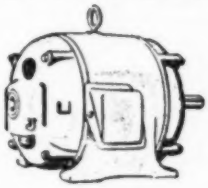
Chemical Analysis of Vegetable Oils and Their Products • Insecticides

Materials Testing, Cotton Fiber Laboratory

Consultation and Research

BRANCHES: Shreveport, La.; Little Rock, Ark.; Greenville, Greenwood, and Jackson, Miss.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Decatur, Ala.

SPARE MOTORS



FOR GINS AND OIL MILLS

Delivered and Installed Anywhere — Anytime

New Motors

Allis-Chalmers
Century
A. O. Smith
Baldor
Delco

ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR AND REWINDING

Industrial Supplies

Lummus Gin Repair Parts Dayton Belts

LUBBOCK ELECTRIC CO.

1108 34th Street

Phone
Day SH 4-2336
Night SH 4-7827
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

CALENDAR

• Dec. 2—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association regional meeting. Memphis, Hotel Claridge. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

1962

• Jan. 8-12 — Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference. Memphis. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Jan. 11-12—Thirteenth annual Cotton Research Clinic. The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N.C. For information write National Cotton Council, Ring Building, Room 502, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6.

• Jan. 21-23—Texas Cotton Ginners Association Directors and Allied Industries meeting, Pioneer Hotel, Lubbock. For information contact E. H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas.

• Jan. 29-30—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 10-14 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Associations. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• Feb. 10-14—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 10-14 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 10-14—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Maxie Helms, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C., office secretary.

• Feb. 11-13—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank of Cooperatives will meet in Hotel Driscoll, Corpus Christi, Texas. For information write Bruno Schroeder, executive vice-president, 307 Nash Bldg., Austin, Texas.

• Feb. 12-13 — Cottonseed Processing Clinic, sponsored by USDA and Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors Association. USDA Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

• Feb. 20—Arizona Cotton Growers Association annual meeting in Casa Grande. (Site to be announced later.) For information contact E. S. McSweeny, executive vice-president, Route 2, Box 815, Tempe.

• March 4-6—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 4-6—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting. Memphis. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

• March 4-6—Tennessee Ginners Association annual meeting. Memphis. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) Harold (Pete) Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary.

• March 6-7—Western Cotton Production Conference, Hilton Inn, El Paso. Sponsored by Southwest Five State Cotton Growers Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• March 15-17—Texas Cotton Association annual meeting. Sheraton Hotel, Dallas. For information, contact L. T. Murray, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 726, Waco.

• March 23—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, 307 Bettes Bldg., 1501 Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City, secretary.

• March 29-31—American Cotton Manufacturers Institute annual meeting, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. For information contact ACMI, 1501 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N.C.

• April 1—National Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting. To be held in conjunction with Texas Cotton Ginners Association meeting in Dallas at State Fair Grounds. For information contact Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• April 1-3—Texas Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. State Fairgrounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas.

• April 3-4—National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention and manufacturer's exhibit, Hotel Sheraton and Dallas Memorial Auditorium. For information, contact John H. Todd, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1.

• April 5-7—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association West Coast divisional meeting, Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix. Carl Hogrefe, 1810 Milan Avenue, South Pasadena, Calif., meeting chairman.

• April 9-10—Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. For information write C. E. Garner, secretary, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3.

• April 26-27—Safety Engineers Cotton Ginning School, sponsored by Texas Extension Service and Texas Cotton Ginners Association, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas. For information contact Jack Rohr, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas, Texas.

• April 30-May 1—Annual Short Course for Oil Mill Operators, Memorial Student Center, Texas A&M College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents Association. For information, write J. D. Lindsay, head, chemical engineering, Texas A&M.

• May 3-5—American Cotton Shippers Association annual meeting. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information, contact Association office, 318 Cotton Exchange Building, P. O. Box 1022, Memphis 1.

• May 20-22—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas. John F. Moloney, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis 4.

• June 10-12—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 11-12—Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention at Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston. For information contact Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer, 629 Wilson Bldg., Dallas.

• June 23-26 — North Carolina-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association in Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information contact Mrs. Virginia Dennis, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association, 1325 Mayfair Road, Raleigh, N.C.

• June 24-26—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention, Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• July 10-11—Cotton Marketing Conference, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information write Herschel McRae, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

■ JAMES P. TAPPE has been named meal sales manager at Swift & Co.'s soybean oil mill at Des Moines, Iowa, according to H. F. LESTER, mill manager.

PAPER and METAL TAGS
"Choice of the Nation's Ginners"
Texas TAG & SPECIALTY Co.
Wolfe City, Texas

GORDIN
BUILT AN ENTIRELY NEW GIN

AROUND THE FIRST
16 inch
GIN SAW
• HULLER RIB AND LARGE HULLER FRONT
• AN AIR-WASH SYSTEM
• TAG-FREE GINNING RIB
• STRAIGHT ROLL-OUT FRONT
• LIGHT WEIGHT AND BALANCED SAW CYLINDER

Combination of these features (many of them exclusive) provides "TOTAL PERFORMANCE" for Greater Capacity, More Dependability, and Outstanding Ginning Results

You save money on equipment investment and make money on greater capacity with the Gordin Unit System. Here are some of the pay-off features that make Gordin the greatest buy in the industry today. There are 344 teeth per saw — a total of 48,160 teeth on the saw cylinder (140 x 16" model) for 6 to 8 bales per hour. One 75 x 16" Gordin Unit System will replace several conventional gins. The patented Tag-Free Ginning Rib materially reduces rib fires and tags. An "Air-Wash" System is as effective as some lint cleaners in the removal of dust, leaf and fine trash. Huller Rib and large Huller front perform like an expensive stick machine.

The Gordin Unit System is recognized as the first "operator's" gin. It is simple to operate, maintain and repair. Gordin Unit System can be installed in your plant with a minimum of change to existing equipment.

You can gin successfully only when you maintain peak efficiency throughout your plant with maximum performance from all machinery. If you are in the market for increased capacity, increased customers, increased profits investigate the Gordin Unit System.

THE WORLD'S MOST ADVANCED METHOD OF COTTON GINNING

3116 MAIN STREET • DALLAS, TEXAS

• Amite • Lubbock • Memphis • Fresno • Phoenix

A Subsidiary of Botany Industries, Inc.

GORDIN UNIT SYSTEM

CALENDAR

• Dec. 2—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association regional meeting. Memphis, Hotel Claridge. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

1962

• Jan. 8-12 — Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference. Memphis. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Jan. 11-12—Thirteenth annual Cotton Research Clinic, The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N.C. For information write National Cotton Council, Ring Building, Room 502, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6.

• Jan. 21-23—Texas Cotton Ginners Association Directors and Allied Industries meeting, Pioneer Hotel, Lubbock. For information contact E. H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas.

• Jan. 29-30—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 10-14 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Associations. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• Feb. 10-14—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 10-14 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 10-14—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Maxie Helms, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C., office secretary.

• Feb. 11-13—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank of Cooperatives will meet in Hotel Driscoll, Corpus Christi, Texas. For information write Bruno Schroeder, executive vice-president, 307 Nash Bldg., Austin, Texas.

• Feb. 12-13 — Cottonseed Processing Clinic, sponsored by USDA and Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors Association. USDA Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

• Feb. 20—Arizona Cotton Growers Association annual meeting in Casa Grande. (Site to be announced later.) For information contact E. S. McSweeny, executive vice-president, Route 2, Box 815, Tempe.

• March 4-6—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 4-6—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting. Memphis. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

• March 4-6—Tennessee Ginners Association annual meeting. Memphis. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) Harold (Pete) Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary.

• March 6-7—Western Cotton Production Conference, Hilton Inn, El Paso. Sponsored by Southwest Five State Cotton Growers Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• March 15-17—Texas Cotton Association annual meeting. Sheraton Hotel, Dallas. For information, contact L. T. Murray, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 726, Waco.

• March 23—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, 307 Bettes Bldg., 1501 Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City, secretary.

• March 29-31—American Cotton Manufacturers Institute annual meeting, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. For information contact ACMI, 1501 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N.C.

• April 1—National Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting. To be held in conjunction with Texas Cotton Ginners Association meeting in Dallas at State Fair Grounds. For information contact Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• April 1-3—Texas Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. State Fairgrounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas.

• April 3-4—National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention and manufacturer's exhibit, Hotel Sheraton and Dallas Memorial Auditorium. For information, contact John H. Todd, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1.

• April 5-7—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association West Coast divisional meeting, Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix. Carl Hogrefe, 1810 Milan Avenue, South Pasadena, Calif., meeting chairman.

• April 9-10—Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. For information write C. E. Garner, secretary, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3.

• April 26-27—Safety Engineers Cotton Ginning School, sponsored by Texas Extension Service and Texas Cotton Ginners Association, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas. For information contact Jack Rohr, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas, Texas.

• April 30-May 1—Annual Short Course for Oil Mill Operators, Memorial Student Center, Texas A&M College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents Association. For information, write J. D. Lindsay, head, chemical engineering, Texas A&M.

• May 3-5—American Cotton Shippers Association annual meeting. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information, contact Association office, 318 Cotton Exchange Building, P. O. Box 1022, Memphis 1.

• May 20-22—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas. John F. Moloney, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis 4.

• June 10-12—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 11-12—Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention at Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston. For information contact Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer, 629 Wilson Bldg., Dallas.

• June 23-26 — North Carolina-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association in Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information contact Mrs. Virginia Dennis, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association, 1325 Mayfair Road, Raleigh, N.C.

• June 24-26—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention, Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• July 10-11—Cotton Marketing Conference, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information write Herschel McRae, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

■ JAMES P. TAPPE has been named meal sales manager at Swift & Co.'s soybean oil mill at Des Moines, Iowa, according to H. F. LESTER, mill manager.

PAPER and METAL TAGS
"Choice of the Nation's Ginners"
Texas TAG & SPECIALTY Co.
Wolfe City, Texas

GORDIN
BUILT AN ENTIRELY NEW GIN

AROUND THE FIRST
16 inch
GIN SAW
• HULLER RIB AND LARGE HULLER FRONT
• AN AIR-WASH SYSTEM
• TAG-FREE GINNING RIB
• STRAIGHT ROLL-OUT FRONT
• LIGHT WEIGHT AND BALANCED SAW CYLINDER

Combination of these features (many of them exclusive) provides "TOTAL PERFORMANCE" for Greater Capacity, More Dependability, and Outstanding Ginning Results

You save money on equipment investment and make money on greater capacity with the Gordin Unit System. Here are some of the pay-off features that make Gordin the greatest buy in the industry today. There are 344 teeth per saw — a total of 48,160 teeth on the saw cylinder (140 x 16" model) for 6 to 8 bales per hour. One 75 x 16" Gordin Unit System will replace several conventional gins. The patented Tag-Free Ginning Rib materially reduces rib fires and tags. An "Air-Wash" System is as effective as some lint cleaners in the removal of dust, leaf and fine trash. Huller Rib and large Huller front perform like an expensive stick machine.

The Gordin Unit System is recognized as the first "operator's" gin. It is simple to operate, maintain and repair. Gordin Unit System can be installed in your plant with a minimum of change to existing equipment.

You can gin successfully only when you maintain peak efficiency throughout your plant with maximum performance from all machinery. If you are in the market for increased capacity, increased customers, increased profits investigate the Gordin Unit System.

THE WORLD'S MOST ADVANCED METHOD OF COTTON GINNING

3116 MAIN STREET • DALLAS, TEXAS

• Amite • Lubbock • Memphis • Fresno • Phoenix

A Subsidiary of Botany Industries, Inc.

GORDIN UNIT SYSTEM

THINSTREAM GINNING

THINSTREAM means just what it says: thin out the stream of cotton as it travels through and between the various ginning processes, for higher grades, higher profits. THINSTREAM means using wide, flat conduit rather than round pipe to move the cotton to dryer, to cleaner, to extractor, to gin — and of special importance, from gin stands to lint cleaners. Round pipe, with its elbows and transitions, encourages congestion, increases friction, and is not conducive to greatest overall efficiency in the processing of cotton. That's why the Hardwicke-Etter THINSTREAM ginning system using flat conduit has become so popular.

HE HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY
Sherman, Texas
Tulare, Calif. / Memphis, Tenn. / Lubbock, Texas / Columbus, Ga.

QUALITY